

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 35.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

{ FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.
{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Publication Office 192 Broadway.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE.

The Military Situation.....	577	Army and Navy Personal.....	582
The People and their Soldiers.....	578	Answers to Correspondents.....	584
A Richmond View of Gen. Grant.....	579	Fort Pillow Massacre.....	584
New Military Publications.....	579	The Claim Agencies.....	584
Rear-Admiral Porter's Views upon.....	580	Editorial Paragraphs.....	589
Iron-Clads.....	580	Foreign Military and Naval Matters.....	570
Report of Commodore John Rod-.....	580	Danish War Items.....	586
gers.....	581	The French Navy.....	586
Military and Naval Matters in Con-.....	581	The Iron-Clad Question.....	587-589
gress.....	581	Army Gazette.....	589
The Loss of the Chenaquo.....	581	Medical Department.....	589
Important Subjects of Discussion.....	582	Navy Gazette.....	581
The Smiths.....	582	Navy Yards.....	581
The March of the Brigade.....	582	Marriages and Deaths.....	590
Promotions in the Navy.....	583		

AGAIN we have disasters on the flanks of our Grand Army, in Tennessee and Louisiana; not wholly unlooked for, indeed, by those who have estimated the relative abilities of the Rebel and Loyal commanders in those quarters; but still, disasters such as have filled all minds with chagrin in the one case, and with complete horror in the other.

The story of Fort Pillow we trust, for the sake of humanity, has been exaggerated, but it must have a horrible basis of fact. On the 12th of April, FORREST attacked the Fort, sending in two successive summons to surrender, which were refused. The garrison consisted of only about 600 men, about 400 being of a negro artillery regiment, all under Major BOOTH. After a gallant and desperate defence, the fort was stormed and the garrison forced to surrender. Then followed scenes which disgrace the soldier, and resemble rather the brutal atrocity of the savage. It is said that an indiscriminate butchery of white and black soldiers, including those previously wounded, ensued. Women and children were bayoneted, shot or sabred in cold blood. The bodies of the dead were either burned in heaps or rolled into the river. Wounded men were shot in the hospital, others driven out, and the hospital burned. From some burning buildings the shrieks of the wretched inmates were heard. Several wounded negroes were buried alive, some escaping to our lines with their story: of these one was forced to help dig a grave, and then thrown therein. The wretched men who, wounded, were trying to escape, were hunted and shot down, while in the act of surrender. Next morning (not in the heat of battle) the Rebels went over the field, and shot such negroes as had not died of their wounds. Dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Negro prisoners were made to fall in, and were shot down, in line, in cold blood. It is said that no white officers commanding negro troops, and very few others, escaped. The enemy's plan was to spare no negroes or "home-made Yankees"—Southern Unionists. Few negroes escaped, and even citizens in the Fort were killed or wounded. Our loss is uncertain, but was reported at "53 white troops killed, and 100 wounded; 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the "surrender." Six guns and a large amount of stores were the spoils. Briefly summarizing the facts here, we comment in fuller and more appropriate space elsewhere.

In one view, the country seems to have laid too much stress on the loss of Fort Pillow. A bold dash of that daring General who has already given us much trouble, captured a point of no great importance either to him or to us. It is not a position of strategic value to us. And as for the enemy, they have already abandoned and partially destroyed it, from the simple reason that it was as untenable for them as for us, and of as little moment. We must also remember that the loss of Fort Pillow does not aid the Rebels in movements against any other point. It is hardly even an outlying defence of Columbus. The recent

efforts against Columbus and Paducah, if, indeed, intended to be serious, were abortive: at all events, were only insignificant raids for plunder in the terrified vicinage, without any ulterior military object. Still later, FORREST is away on some other devastating track, which report points toward Memphis. This city can be taken, but not by the force which stormed Fort Pillow. Like Fort Pillow, even when once taken, FORREST could not hold it.

Our people also get erroneous views of the situation, by supposing Kentucky and Tennessee can ever be warranted free from guerrilla raids. A bold and successful cavalry dash can always be made. It is the penalty which the Border State must pay, as being the battle-ground, the Flanders of the Republic. What we can do is to check attack from regularly constituted forces, having power to hold what they take. And this has so far been done. No great infantry or artillery force has been moved into that section, nor does JOHNSTON manifest the slightest coöperation with FORREST's raid, by a supporting column. FORREST is doing for Kentucky what GRIERSON did for Mississippi. Still, we hold as substantial military possession of the former State, as the enemy does of the latter. Nor can we very well surround Kentucky with a wall, which Rebel troopers cannot leap. A study of the maps of the region will do much towards satisfying the impatient and intemperate spirit of complaint.

In all this, however, we do not intend to bolster up any military policy which would leave Kentucky and Tennessee to be desolated. It is obvious that with a large army in those States, many points could be properly held, from which, in the transfer of operations, prudence would dictate withdrawal. Surrendering advanced posts of small importance, when their force and armament can elsewhere be better employed, we take to be a fair corollary from the Lieutenant-General's avowed policy of concentration. But, if fortified works are to be held, not only policy and pride, but humanity also dictate their reinforcement up to a defensible state, so as to be capable of resisting any mere expeditionary force, like that of the 6,000 men whom FORREST took with him to capture Fort Pillow; especially, if butchery is to be substituted for honorable warfare.

With regard to the important point of their effect on the Eastern situation, our opinion is, that hitherto the disasters in the West and Southwest have been trifling. The few days of sunshine which have followed the protracted storm, are doing more to accelerate the Virginia campaign, than FORREST's raid or the rebuff on Red River to delay it. Indeed, if the former move had any ulterior intent, as to distract attention, it was probably in combination with a more portentous Western plan, rather than with the campaign in Virginia. That there are some signs, whether delusive or not, of Western hostile invasion, must be acknowledged. One object might be the palpable one which has furnished the stimulus to previous invasions of Northern soil. Still another purpose might be to cut our river communications with Chattanooga, and that accomplished, to sever also the railroads leading thither. JOHNSTON might then, with more chance of success, try to turn the tables upon us, by advancing from Dalton, our forces in his front being reduced for the purpose of checking the dangerous attack in the rear. Possibly, JOHN MORGAN may here find vent for the great unknown raid which Richmond papers have mysteriously hinted.

Meantime, West Kentucky is in panic, with FOR-

REST expected everywhere, and the people, according to the telegrams, "sleeping in their clothes." Some recent skirmishing has resulted favorably. On the 14th, Col. GILLESPIE defeated the enemy at Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking River, with a loss to them of over one hundred men, besides stores, ammunitions, &c. Colonel CLAY was among the prisoners. It seems questionable whether some of the armies and gunboats operating aggressively in the trans-Mississippi expeditions, might not accomplish as much in the protection of Kentucky and Tennessee.

FROM the Red River Expedition the news is in the main unfavorable. General BANKS' army left Grand Ecore, La., on the 6th of April, en route for Shreveport, and on the 8th met with a severe repulse at Pleasant Hill, De Sota Parish. The 13th and 19th Corps were principally engaged. Our loss was over 2,000, with all the guns of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. General RANSOM was again wounded. The Rebels set our loss at "fourteen thousand"—a larger number than the whole force engaged. The Third and Fourth brigades of cavalry, who have had the advance from the start, suffered considerably. The Rebels were under KIRBY SMITH. It is stated, however, that on the next day, the enemy, attempting to drive us farther back, were defeated, losing many prisoners and cannon. The loss was severe on both sides.

As was suggested in our last week's summary, it is difficult to understand, at this distance from the field, the precise military value of the Louisiana operations. The possession of Shreveport, the destruction of the arsenal and stores there, and the possession of cotton, would be something. But they hardly justify so extended a campaign, and the employment of so great a force, when "concentration" has been pronounced the word of the hour. A campaign against Texas is hardly desirable at the present time. And even if it were, the Red River does not seem the proper base for such operations. Our forces could not push through Southern Louisiana to Southern Texas; and to campaign in Upper Texas the present summer would be a game hardly worth the candle. It is true that the naval and military forces have succeeded, both in Arkansas and Louisiana, in depriving the Rebels of large stores of cotton. But we seek to detect in the whole Southwestern campaign some substantial coöperation with the grand operations of the year.

Arkansas advices represent General STEELE as still advancing South, though it appears he was not in position to help General BANKS. On the 2d, his rear guard was attached by SHELBY, who was repulsed with the reported loss of 100; our loss about 60. On the 5th, having reached the south side of the Little Missouri, he was attacked by General MARMADUKE, who retired after several hours fighting. Loss about 30 on each side.

THE Army of the Potomac is rapidly getting into fighting trim. Re-assignments do not cease to be made in brigade and division commanders, and reviews go on. The exodus of civilians continues, and the camps are nearly cleared.

NORTH Carolina is again the theatre of Rebel activity. Fort Gray, at Plymouth, was attacked furiously on the 17th, by the Rebels, who were repulsed with great slaughter. A Rebel ram and four gunboats coöperated. The investment of Plymouth continued and the fight was going on at latest dates. The town is strongly fortified, with General WESSELS in command. Our gunboats have the brunt of the attack. The Rebel force is reported 10,000 strong.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR SOLDIERS.

THE great voluntary effort in behalf of the Sanitary Commission by the people of the United States is a happy inauguration of the fourth year of the war. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the Army, and especially among medical officers, as to the necessity of an extension of the work of the Commission, the people regard it as the friend of the soldier, the Good Samaritan who pours oil upon the aching wounds, and puts wine to the lips of the weak and exhausted soldier. And, in giving to the Sanitary Commission, the loyal people of the North bear witness to their hearty devotion to the Army, and send sympathetic response to the camps which dot the country over from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana to Tennessee. These Sanitary Fairs announce to every soldier in the field, to every rebel in the South, and every traitor in the North, to friends and foes abroad, that the heart of the people is not yet estranged from its defenders.

Already the fourth year of the war has dawned upon the nation, and the fatal anniversary of Sumter is even now telling its story to the world. Bitter and bloody as the contest has been, the year opens upon a people fixed in intent to carry through the war to the end for which it was begun. There is no longer the flush of enthusiasm, the nervous, indignant thrill of a patriotism long sleeping and rudely startled into action, the unmeasured vows of self-sacrifice: all that whirl of popular emotion which characterized the memorable summer of 1861 being quite passed away. But whatever of national sentiment is left is something which has been tried under the fires of three years' experience, and infinitely more trustworthy as a basis for national action than the glow of temporary passion. If nothing else, now, at least, we have the thoughtful determination of those who have suffered from the varying fortunes of calamitous war, and have learned that the prize of victory is not to be attained otherwise than by willing sacrifice and patient waiting. If there is less exultation now in a solitary triumph, so is there less depression under temporary defeat. They have learned much, but not all, who see that our rabble of volunteers has at length ripened into an Army. The Nation itself has passed through a three years' discipline, and is coming from the hand of the grim drill-sergeant, War, to step into the ranks of the military nations of the earth.

A European observer, looking upon the Northern States, made up of divers nationalities and credited with the proverbially mercurial character attributed to the citizens of a republic, had hardly thought them fitted to cohere with complete tenacity through three terrible years of civil dissension. Hardly so protracted a limit of probation was fixed by ourselves, at that early day, to the attempt to restore the Government of the fathers. And yet to-day, with all the conflict of partisan bitterness upon intricate politics, upon the enigma of national finance, upon the merits of State or Presidential aspirants for office, nothing is more remarkable than the extent, energy, and practical manifestation of the popular devotion to the war. Luke-warmness in that cause is yet the most dangerous insinuation to whisper against any aspiring politician. Fierce and relentless as is the criticism over the proper mode of prosecuting the war, there is little bickering as to whether it shall be waged at all.

With all allowance—and there is much more to be made than is commonly admitted—for that part of the popularity of the Fair movement which comes from its being the ruling excitement of the hour, as well as from its having acquired a certain fashionable character by the zeal with which many have undertaken it who are not wont to lend their aid to the more public schemes of the day;—still, these Fairs give us no mean touchstone to the national feeling on the war. The support of these charitable missions is no single political party, but all parties; not any single class or clique of citizens, but every stratum of society.

The great assurance the Army needs, however, is that they who are lavish of wealth, of time, of labor, and of generous sympathy in procuring comforts for the sick and wounded, and of untiring interest in their fortunes, will never hesitate to bring to the offertory whatever the stern exigence of war may require—even though it go beyond money or sympathetic support—and pause only at personal military service. The calm, inner feeling of each brave man at home must be, that he is one of a great Army not yet called out—not a mere spectator of the contest, but one whose post is in the reserve, standing to his arms, and ready for orders. In the records of many historic contests, *esprit de corps* in the Army itself, and the virtue of systematic, rigid discipline have made up the chief part of military success. But we must have something more at the bottom of our war. Patriotic devotion at home is the base for all patriotic devotion in the field. Should the Army ever feel that the people are tired of the war; should it surmise that the troops are all in the field, the reinforcements all gone forward, the day is lost. Let us reflect that when the hitherto non-combatant nation has lost its pur-

pose to reinforce the Army, if need shall be, by personal sacrifice, then, pour out wealth and words as we may, the cause of the Union is over.

With such reflections, the thoughtful man may look upon the National Fairs, regarding less anxiously—with all their magnificent beneficence—what they do, than what they indicate. If only they tell us that the national pulse beats bravely up to the extremest sacrifice, if need shall be, all is well. It is cheering, in any event, to note the astonishment which the Fairs have stirred in many European on-lookers, who have hitherto never supposed the war in America to be better than a mercenary crusade. Even such spectators can see that the work of the Commission is that of adding to brotherly kindness charity, and of crowning the virtues of fraternal beneficence with the broader spirit of unselfish patriotism.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF GENERAL GRANT.

THAT the Rebels are fully awake to the importance of the issues involved in the opening campaign is evident, no less from the extent of their military preparations, than from the tone of their leading journals. We have before us the *Richmond Examiner*, of a date as far back as the 29th of March, in which a leading article of two columns in length is devoted to the vigorous presentation of the subject of the importance which the campaign in Virginia is sure to assume. The writer opens by saying:

The result of the military council held at Washington in the early days of this month was correctly stated in the columns of this paper, on better information than our generals sometimes get from their trading scouts. We endeavored to call attention to the decision of the United States Government—that the next campaign should be made against Richmond—that the whole veteran force of the United States should be consolidated in Virginia under GRANT—and that nothing further should be attempted in the South and West until the chief object was accomplished. We understand that our warning created some merriment in official circles. Our military Solomons were too well satisfied that there would not be another great battle fought in Virginia during the war; and that the great campaign was to be looked after in Georgia. Official facts, now well-known to all, show who was right and who was wrong. GRANT has even been made Commander-in-Chief. Not a Commander-in-Chief after the manner of HALLECK; not a bureau officer at Washington; but Commander-in-Chief on the field. He takes the chief Army in his hands, and does not ask LINCOLN for more troops, but orders them up to his headquarters from any part of the country. His main object, like that of all other generals, is victory and success where he in person shall command. To secure success there, every general will, if he has the power, strip all other quarters of troops. To GRANT that power has been given—a power hitherto unknown except when sovereigns have been on the field as commanders—and GRANT has assumed the personal command of the Army of the Potomac. This fact removes all ground of doubt. The campaign of 1864 will be here, in Virginia, against Richmond. The war elsewhere will stand still. The best parts of the Army of Chattanooga and that of the Mississippi will be seen here. Already they are assembling at Annapolis, in Maryland.

Then follows a review of the military career of the Lieutenant-General, whom it calls "the pet bubble of the Yankees," "the newly-discovered Hercules, who is to crush the eleven heads of the Southern hydra;" "the rebel-slayer and traitor-eater, who is to make mince-meat of secession, exterminate the slave oligarchy, put the chivalry hors du combat, and swallow all the fire-eaters with a wink." The sarcasm is so fine that we will pardon the slight incongruity of the latter figure, and follow the *Examiner* through its summary of the achievements of GRANT, who whipped BRAGG at Missionary Ridge, who took Vicksburg and PEMBERTON, with PEMBERTON'S army, all PEMBERTON'S bacon, flour, sugar, rice, beans and potatoes; who got whipped at Shiloh and was saved next day by BUELL; who, with eighty-four regiments at Donelson, beat ten regiments of Kentucky home guards, aided by a few Virginians and Tennesseans, after a battle of three days and four nights;—GRANT is the warrior whose prowess and fortune are to plant the eagles of victory upon every peak of the Alleghanies; upon each bluff of the Mississippi; around the entire gulf and ocean coast, and upon every capital of the insurgent States.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that, "strange to say, the South regards the appointment of GRANT to supreme command, with a sort of satisfaction; that they believe this favorite Yankee general to be nothing else than what is called, in homely phrase, a humbug." Whether or no this talk be bombast or truth, we cannot say, but there is doubtless a good deal of the latter in what follows:—

They consider him formidable only in the fact that, having the confidence of the Yankees, and the support of their Government, he may bring together larger military forces, and employ more unlimited military resources than any general of less celebrity among his countrymen. Neither our Army, our generals, nor our people, entertain much respect for the military capacity of this officer, who has won reputation solely by the follies and faults of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But they do hold him in respect by virtue of the formidable numbers that always attend his standard, and which will now be controlled by him more than ever before.

The South is never imposed on by base metal; they look for merit and genius; and they bestow admiration only

where these are found to be real and genuine. They look upon GRANT as a hero by circumstance, accident, and Confederate folly; and they hold him in no sort of awe, except in regard to the formidable forces which he is always allowed to accumulate under his command. In the present campaign the reputation which he enjoys at the North will only have to ascertain where GRANT intends to operate in person to prepare to beat him by a corresponding concentration of their own forces. That point is no longer uncertain. GRANT commands the Army of the Potomac, and in it the whole veteran force of the United States will be consolidated. He marches against Richmond from the York and the Rappahannock, and here our counter-concentration must be made—here will the decisive battle—the only battle of the year—be fought.

The *Examiner* then returns to the consideration of General GRANT as a military leader, saying:

The first of his undertakings was at Belmont, in Missouri, where twelve thousand of his command were badly whipped by two thousand Confederates, under CHEATHAM. After this exploit there was an interval of repose for several months;—during the memorable period when SYDNEY JOHNSTON was at Bowling Green, palming off that remarkable imposture, as to his strength, upon GRANT and BUELL, and even upon the Southern public; by means of which he held in check two armies of more than a hundred thousand men with less than thirty thousand raw troops, chiefly home-guards and militia. When obliged to break up and give way, JOHNSTON retired before BUELL with eighteen thousand men; sending less than twelve thousand off to Donelson, there to hold at bay eighty-four regiments advancing under GRANT, until himself could get behind the Cumberland River with his main force. This little army, thus devoted to slaughter at Donelson, succeeded by valor in affording time for JOHNSTON'S retreat; holding GRANT'S eighty-four regiments in check for three days and four nights, much to that general's surprise and annoyance, in a battle in which the Northern force suffered as great loss as has been inflicted by a like number of Confederates during the whole war. But GRANT captured Donelson; and that was glory enough in Northern estimation, which took no thought of the superiority of his numbers, or of the fact that this position, wrongly called a fort, had become a mere advanced outpost, whose evacuation had become a matter of course after SYDNEY JOHNSTON'S retreat from Kentucky into Southern Tennessee.

GRANT'S progress down the Mississippi to Memphis was by sufferance of the Confederates, who made no serious resistance except at Island Ten, which was finally turned. We next hear of him in battle, therefore, at Shiloh; where the invincible general notoriously got beaten and was only rescued from annihilation by gunboats, and the timely arrival of BUELL.

There was certainly nothing worthy of extravagant admiration in the career of this man up to the retirement of BEAUREGARD from command at Corinth. Between that event and the movement against Vicksburg, a period of fifteen to eighteen months, little was heard of GRANT, who was engaged in preparing for that enterprise. And certainly there was nothing in the movement creditable to the successful general but sheer success; won by an overwhelming excess of numbers, over a subordinate general, who persistently disobeyed the orders of his superior, who was without experience in the field, without mental capacity, and without sagacity to know wherein consisted his danger or his safety, or how to avoid the one or secure the other.

The fact is, that the whole defence on the lower Mississippi was directed from Richmond, on the Aulic plan; and hence it happened that New Orleans was occupied, without resistance, by being left no troops, but only a general to defend it; and Vicksburg fell after a little fighting by an army who was there without a general. We put many men, to be captured in spite of the bravest fighting, into Vicksburg, a place which had become of no peculiar importance; and we put no men around New Orleans, a place really worth defending at the risk of a fourth of the troops of the Confederacy. New Orleans was given up to strengthen SYDNEY JOHNSTON at Shiloh; and then the residuum of that army was pent up in the mantraps of Port Gibson and Vicksburg, to grace on a great Yankee holiday the triumph of GRANT. The Southern people see in these transactions the most frightful blunders on their own part, and nothing in GRANT'S success entitling him to the honors of a triumph. His inferiority, as a general, became apparent the moment he confronted JOE JOHNSTON with a handful of men at Jackson, from which place, and which handful the renowned GRANT retreated.

Next and lastly, came the performances of this hero at Chattanooga. ROSECRANS had been beaten, chiefly by the fortunate arrival and admirable disposition of LONGSTREET, on the field of Chickamauga. After that, GRANT came with great reinforcements to the Federals, and LONGSTREET was sent away with his fine army, to "bob around" in East Tennessee—where he has been industriously bobbing ever since. The battle of Missionary Ridge ensued, with the result which every private in the two armies was as well assured of before the battle as after. Victory remained with the Yankees as a matter of course, as a matter physically inevitable. It was expected throughout the South, by everybody except the Aulic Council, and possibly General BRAGG. But GRANT has been greatly magnified by this matter-of-course affair, among his countrymen, and, coming as it did, upon the heels of his equally matter-of-course success at Vicksburg, he is made Lieutenant-General and endowed with the military powers of a sovereign in the field.

The *Examiner* concludes by saying that "the mere appointment carries no danger in it to the South. The danger lies in the large accumulation of forces which is permitted to this general alone. With respect to the mass of troops which he will concentrate against Richmond, he is formidable; and the South must expect and prepare for the most formidable invasion under his lead, that has yet been precipitated upon her. GRANT'S generalship she may afford to defy, but GRANT'S Army she must prepare to resist, here in Virginia, if anywhere, with success."

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

LECOMTE ON THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

SOME months ago we noticed a little volume published at Paris by Lieutenant-Colonel FERDINAND LECOMTE, a Swiss officer, who came to the United States to profit by the military experiences which the war afforded. When he reached this country, he became attached to the Staff of Major-General McCLELLAN, and though he had little knowledge of our language, and on that account probably labored under many difficulties, he did not fail to keep his eyes open, and record for the use of his government and for his own future advantage, what he had seen and experienced. His first volume was entitled "The War in the United States of America; being a Report to the Swiss Military Department," and was in every way creditable to its author. The second volume, now before us, bears the title of "The Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland in 1862; being Official Documents submitted to Congress; translated from the English, with an Introduction, and Annotations—with Maps."

The official documents alluded to are the "Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War," through whose tedious pages Lieutenant-Colonel Lecomte has gone with praiseworthy diligence, annotating his extensive quotations with explanations, criticisms, and statements of facts drawn from his own experience, and from official reports of general officers of our Army. He makes especial use of those of "Generals SMITH, McDOWELL, PORTER, POPE, FREMONT, BURNSIDE, WHITES" (?) and others. He gives these latter documents a sly hit, in saying that they require "in view of their prolixity, a great dose of patience on the part of those who desire to profit by them." His remarks on the Report of the honorable Congressional Committee is very just. He says: "This Report, emanating from statesmen, not military men, and actively engaged in the political struggles of the country, is far from giving to certain 'facts of the campaign the same weight and the same interpretation which they might have in the eyes of persons free from all party spirit." And, continuing, he further remarks that the Committee, in their praiseworthy endeavor to defeat the detractors of the Government during the critical time of war, when all systematic opposition should cease, "did not always do justice to certain officers, who without intent to recriminate, nevertheless could only justify the non-execution of their attempt, by laying 'some blame at the door of the Administration.'"

He therefore does not hesitate to take issue with the statements and conclusions of the honorable Committee, in his many notes, and to defend some whom they directly, or by implication, attack; his object being to view all points from a neutral and exclusively military view. He claims the impossibility of accusing him of making war upon the Government at Washington, since he can have no personal motive, and besides to-day, more than ever before, the friends of the North should all "set aside their secondary differences, rally loyally around the lawful representative of the Union, and give him strength and courage in the painful career which events have marked out for him. For us, especially, this duty will be easy. We are full of respect for the rectitude and honesty of President LINCOLN. We see in him, as in many of his Cabinet, virtues "and precious qualities to admire." He pays a decided tribute to the general policy of the Administration, and especially to the Emancipation policy, "as the index of one of the most real and meritorious forward movements of the age." Having thus thoroughly ranged himself, in sympathy, on the side of the Administration, he declares that "this very policy compels him to state, for the sake of truth and history, certain completer elements of judgment, which the Congressional report does not furnish, and to ask at the same time some justice for honorable officers too severely treated and piteously denounced to the public by the authors of the official document."

We will not follow our Swiss friend through his many criticisms and explanations, though many of them are interesting, and not without a degree of acuteness, for he goes over ground that is already beaten hard with the footprints of other reviewers, and reviews matters of controversy that it would not be profitable for us now to re-open. We may say, however, that he is a defender of the military operations of General McCLELLAN, for whom he seems to continue to entertain those feelings of respect and confidence which a general officer is apt to inspire in the gentlemen who comprise his staff.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN.

MR. H. W. CLEVELAND, known somewhat as a lecturer and instructor in Rifle Practice, has summarized the results of his experience, in a treatise styled "Hints to Riflemen." He justly reprobates the public sentiment which has regard-

ed the use of the gun as only "an idle dissipation." "Instead," he says, "of making it a part of every boy's education, and having him instructed and drilled till he became so familiar with the weapon that no danger was to be apprehended to himself or others, it has been a forbidden implement in the house, and he has had no other instruction than he could gather for himself, perhaps by 'stealth.' The author calls for the formation of Rifle Clubs, and for a general public interest in the use of arms. "A great deal of sport was indulged in by the newspapers on the occasion of the Queen of England firing a shot at the target with a rifle, which had been previously pointed for her; but in reality it was one of the best shots that ever was made. It went straight to the heart of every Englishman, and impressed him with the conviction that 'this was the form in which he must prove his loyalty.' The familiar anecdote also is cited from Lord RAGLAN's dispatches, in which Lieutenant GODFREY, having crept under cover to within 600 yards of a Russian two-gun battery, at Balaklava, calling upon his men to hand him their rifles in succession, actually picked off the artillerymen, till there were not enough left to serve the guns. The reader is also reminded that at Yorktown the famous "Andrews Sharpshooters" by telescopic rifles, often silenced the enemy's batteries till counterworks could be thrown up. One Rebel sharpshooter 800 yards distant, among the trees, where the naked eye could not distinguish him, was very annoying to our men in the trenches. A telescope-sight of one of the Andrews Sharpshooters being fixed on him, the first shot brought him down.

Having spoken of the importance and use of Rifle Practice, the author discusses its general principles—the degrees of twist in the barrel—the lines of fire and of sight, and the trajectory—with other interesting details. In the description of the merits of different classes of guns and cartridges, the author is comprehensive and fair. He states that the Springfield Rifle "may be taken as a perfect model of a muzzle-loading soldier's gun, and as the nearest approach which can be made to perfection of power and accuracy, consistently with the other indispensable conditions of a 'weapon for military service' (page 47). But he thinks it will ere long be superseded by some of the breech-loading arms, which are quite equal to it in those respects, and so far superior in facility of manipulation." (page 216). Many breech-loading patterns are described, but for accuracy and destructive effect the author seems to be best satisfied with the Maynard, Colt, Ballard, Wesson, and Spencer. An interesting Essay on Rifles by EDWARD STABLER, of Harewood, Md., "a veteran and zealous sportsman," closes the volume. The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of Rifles, which has recently taken so noticeable a start, both in this country and England. While so many improvements are made in the mechanical construction of fire-arms, there has never been a corresponding advance in the popular skill in using them. It will be of no avail to increase the accuracy of the rifle, when its owner lacks instruction to fit him to take advantage of it; and a veteran sportsman, with an old smooth-bore, will be apt to make a better "string" at a target, than a novice with a rifled Enfield. In our Army, the elaborate sights on the Enfields, for instance, are commonly of no use, even in skirmishing. Some of the sharpshooters have mastered the powers of their telescopic rifles; but many of our soldiers, without previous instructions, would fall under the satire of *Punch*, who in one of his cartoons represents an unfortunate gentleman as having rammed cartridge, object-glass and all, down the barrel of the telescope, mistaking it for that of the gun. D. APPLETON & Co., New York.

DEFENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS.*

THE work on fortifications which has for some time been expected from Mr. BRIALMONT has at length made its appearance; and those of our readers who are already acquainted with the author's previous excellent works, will find this to be equally able and characteristic. It exhibits the fruit of a thorough military education, joined with the results of wide observation. The author's practical experience in Belgium as the chief designer of the defensive works of Antwerp, have made his close studies on the theories of fortifications still more valuable.

The chief interest of the book, however, to American readers at the present time will be in its discussion of *remparts cuirasses*—"steel-clad ramparts"—as a means of defensive fortification. The numerous simultaneous experiments in England, France, and our own country to construct shot-proof defences, are giving this subject great importance. In England and America, especially, the great point is to secure in this way an efficient system of harbor defence, and especially by shot-proof revolving towers, bristling with cannon. Such were the experiments of Colonel JERVIS, for the proposed defences at Spithead. In this country the design is still more magnificent, the pro-

posed defences of New York harbor being by revolving turrets connected by chains, carrying perhaps 60 cannons, and, by the aid of steam-power, accomplishing a full revolution in one minute. It is as if we were to defend our roadsteads by huge stranded Monitors, in line of battle, except that their turrets will be more heavily supplied with destructive artillery: and undoubtedly, whether revolving forts are built or not, the Monitors will repay their cost in harbor defence alone, whatever their achievements in attack.

M. BRIALMONT, while summarizing these bolder attempts at steel-clad revolving forts, confines himself chiefly, however, to the policy and process of covering ordinary fortified works with metallic coatings, where they are most exposed. Pointing out the faults of our present systems of fortifications, he is inclined favorably towards the new plan, and proposes to plate the exterior of defensive works, where the exposure to front fire makes it desirable, with a combination of slabs of iron and of lead. How far the experiments so often made against targets are a measure for their application to permanent works, is an interesting question of discussion.

THE NAVY REGISTER.

THE NAVY REGISTER for 1864 is at last published. It is a bulky pamphlet of 289 pages, against 248 last year, and is distinguished from the former Register, in giving the name, grade, and rank of Volunteer officers, with their present duty or stations, &c. The index contains the names of 8,013 officers; and the list of Navy vessels reaches 621, of which number 17 had their machinery contracted for in November, 1863, and their hulls are about being commenced. Of the whole number 72 are iron-clads; 212 screw steamers; 219 paddle-wheel steamers; 6 frigates; 18 ships; 18 barks; 3 brigs; 39 schooners; 19 sloops; 1 ram and 1 barkantine; 1 yacht.

During this year there have been 52 resignations, 52 deaths, and 73 dismissals in the regular Navy; 1 resignation, 2 deaths, and 4 dismissals in the Marine Corps; in the Volunteer Navy, 486 resignation, 159 appointments revoked, 232 dismissals, 132 deaths, and 27 desertions. 42 vessels have been lost, captured, destroyed, &c., during the year.

VARIOUS MILITARY WORKS.

We have received the January and February numbers (Nos. 37 and 38) of the *Journal des Sciences Militaires. Paris*:—J. CORREARD. Additional chapters of an able article on "France before the Two Invasions, 1814-1815," appear, the topic being Burgundy in 1814. Another historical treatise on the "Privileges and Distinctions given to Sailors" from the 13th to the 18th century, is commenced in the January number, and continued in the February. In the January number are also contained a memorial to the Academy of Sciences on Iron-clad ships; another installment of the History of Perspective; Military News; The Sultan's Body Guard; A Tribute to the late Admiral HAMELIN; Reorganization of the Medical Marine Service. The February number opens with an elaborate article of 76 pages on "The Military Administration before the Committee of Inquiry." Other articles follow, as stated above, "Military and Maritime News" closing the magazine.

PENSION, BOUNTY, AND PRIZE LAWS, with Forms and Instructions for collecting arrears of Pay, Bounty and Prize money, and for obtaining Pensions: By ROBERT SEWELL, Counsellor-at-Law. This is a useful treatise, which well repays its cost by the time and trouble it will save those to whom it is addressed. It is an excellent help also to those Government claimants who desire to be their own attorneys. Its plan is to take one of each class of claims, and show each consecutive step in its prosecution, explaining each, both in the text, and by foot notes. Extracts are given from the U. S. Revised Regulations, and from Acts of Congress relating to the subject, and a large number of original forms interspersed in the book. The book is well indexed at the end. D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers.

A TREATISE by MM. HURE and PICARD, has lately been issued in Paris, entitled *Le Livre du Sous-Officier*. To us Americans, the book would seem a singular production, it being no less than a compendium of necessary knowledge for the private and the non-commissioned officer. Hence it not only consists of brief instruction in military art, in fortification, &c., but also in the elements of what we call "common-school knowledge," i.e., geography, history, arithmetic, grammar, &c., and adds, finally, something of politics, morality and religion. The supposition clearly is that the French peasant is totally ignorant of even the rudimentary branches of learning. The Army, therefore, is to be not only his military, but his intellectual schoolmaster. Accordingly, this very well-arranged volume of 750 pages epitomizes such general knowledge as will be of earliest use. This is one of the French military series of school-books, designed to carry the ignorant recruit through all branches of knowledge necessary to make him an intelligent corporal, sergeant, and finally a commissioned officer. CORREARD, Paris. 1 vol. 12mo., price 5 francs.

* CAMPAIGNES DE VIRGINIE ET DE MARYLAND EN 1862. Documents Officiels Soumis au Congrès; Traduits de l'Anglais, avec Introduction et Annotations: Par FERDINAND LECOMTE, Lieutenant-Colonel à l'Etat-Major, Federal Suisse. Avec Cartes. Paris: CH. TASSERAT, Editeur Librairie Pour l'Art Militaire, Les Sciences et Les Arts. 1863. D. VAN NOSTRAND, New York.

* Etudes sur la Défense des Etats et sur la Fortification. Par M. A. BRIALMONT. Terner, éditeur, Paris. Three volumes, octavo, with a large atlas.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER'S VIEWS UPON IRON-CLADS.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I have made a visit to Cincinnati to examine the iron-clads there and see what prospect there was of getting some of these vessels into immediate service. * * * It is much to be regretted that the boats at Cincinnati are not finished, as I am certain they would accomplish all that can be done by Monitors. No complaint, however, can be justly made against the contractors for want of activity in the performance of the work on these boats.

When I visited Cincinnati a little over a year ago, no preparations were then made to commence these vessels. Now they are in a fair way of being completed, and, I think, can all be put in the water and ready to operate against an enemy by the first of June. When the Government do get these boats, they may rest assured of receiving as good Monitor-built vessels as have yet been contracted for; for, though I have not seen many to which I can compare them, I am glad to say that in workmanship, model, and probably in speed, these vessels will be equal, if not superior, to any Monitors yet built, at least of those that I have seen. I can only draw comparison between these and the first Ericsson Monitor which I was sent by order of the Department to examine. I remember pronouncing that vessel a perfect success, and capable of defeating anything that then floated. I was looked upon at that time as something of an enthusiast, as my opinions were widely at variance with those of some scientific gentlemen. The results have justified me in forming a high estimate of the Monitor principle; and I was pleased to see that on our Western waters we can build them as well, if not better, than in the workshops of the North. No better proof is wanted of the ability of the West to supply all demands of the Government for iron-clad vessels than is given in those building at Cincinnati. The work is perfect in every respect, and put together so well that it may be compared to joiner's work. The hulls are as strong as can possibly be desired, the speed will be good, and the only fault in the vessels, if they have any, is the "overhang" aft, which is no consequence in a smooth sea, but must be injurious when the Monitors have to go from port to port. The nearest to completion of these Monitors is one of those in the Greenwood building; she can be launched in a month, and I am of opinion, when finished, could commence at Cairo, and going down the river could destroy every vessel we have on these waters—unless they took advantage of their greater speed and ran away. The heaviest and best vessel we have, the *Benton*, would stand a poor chance against the Monitor alluded to. If she failed to sink the *Benton* with shot, she could surely do it with her beak, or ram, which is not the least formidable thing about her; this is saying a great deal, for the *Benton* is a very formidable vessel, and since she has been under my command has been struck 130 times in the hull without any apparent damage. Three of the Monitors at Cincinnati are on the improved Ericsson plan, while the two light-drafts building at the Hamilton Works are to be submerged when going into action. I do not like that as well as the Ericsson model, as there is more machinery about them than is desirable; simplicity of arrangement being the object to be aimed at in vessels of war. The plan of these latter vessels is a good one, provided their armor and backing is strong enough to stand heavy shot, which I think will be the case if they only encounter the ordinary rifle projectile. From the information received from the different officers I have sent on duty at various times to the points where these iron vessels are building, the same favorable report is made of their efficiency, and the good work that is being put on them, and in six months we will have a fleet of vessels that will keep the river against the fleets of the world, and be enabled to carry the war into the enemy's quarters where there is anything like an equality in guns. I think too much has been expected of Monitors heretofore, and the fact that two or three of them were not able to overcome obstacles formidable enough to keep out a large fleet of three-deckers, has, in a measure, weakened the confidence of the public (who generally know little or nothing about such matters) in them. But the Monitors for harbor defence are just as valuable as they were on the day when the first one drove the leviathan *Merrimack* back to her hole, and saved the honor of the Nation. I am sure that Monitors would have done much better on this river than the old pook gunboats did, which were built for temporary purposes only, or until Monitors could take their places. Earthworks on elevated positions are difficult to silence, it is true, except by a concentrated fire of many guns, and Monitors are not well provided in numbers. No vessels have been more successful than the Mississippi gunboats, whenever they have been called upon to attack such works. Still they were very deficient in one respect, as they were very vulnerable, suffered a good deal, and proved that in the end the Monitor principle, from its invulnerability, was the only thing that could be safely depended on. For this reason I often wished that I had been provided with one good Monitor, with which at certain times I could have accomplished more than with a fleet of such boats as we have here.

A new boat, the *Ozark*, has just arrived here. As far as her turret is concerned, she is all right, but her hull is too high out of water, and she lacks speed; she can only be considered one of the temporary vessels, and will be valuable only under an ordinary fort.

The two light-draft Monitors, *Oauge* and *Nesha*, do very well for light work, but are not at all suitable for rough weather or heavy service; and I would not recommend the building of any more vessels of this kind; a more uncomfortable class of vessels it is not possible to think of—they are perfectly killing to officers and men. The work on them is not as good as that done at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, but it is quite creditable for first attempts.

If it is the intention of the Government to build any more Monitors, or, indeed, iron vessels of peculiar construction, I would beg leave to recommend that a fair portion of patron-

age be given to the Western foundries. I believe the work will be done cheaper and better than it can be done elsewhere. Vessels of any size can be built in any part of these rivers. The senseless cry about the want of water here or there should not be taken into consideration for a moment, for at low water the whole Mississippi is a chain of sand-bars, and no place then possesses any advantage over another. There is less water below Cairo than there is at Cairo and neighborhood, and at dead low water a boat drawing six feet cannot get above Helena, while for eight months in the year a vessel drawing ten feet could traverse nearly the whole length of the river. It matters little, then, what point on the river is occupied as a building point—proper encouragement on the part of the Government would cause workshops to spring up in all directions, and Government would have vessels built by private enterprise cheaper than could be built at Government works out here, which in this region would cost large outlays before they would be ready to build a steamer. It is astonishing how little these Western manufacturers require to commence operations with; and while the Government officials would be laying out the yard to work in, they would have the vessel built.

I do not know that any useful information can be gained by a history of the iron-clads used on this river, for I presume and hope that there is no intention of building any more vessels of that class; they were temporary expedients, and they have done their work well. I do not think it desirable, however, that any more should be built. No vessels have done harder fighting anywhere; they have averaged twenty-one hours each under fire since they were first built and put in commission. Some of them have been sunk and others sadly cut up, but they have seldom failed to achieve their object, and have opened, or helped to open, over 3,600 miles of river, once in the hands of the enemy. Had they been Monitors, they would have accomplished their work in much less time, as there was never sufficient confidence in their ability to stand shot, except when opposed to a fort bow on, in which case I know of no failure on their part to silence a battery, though they could not always take possession. Had they been Monitors, many things would have been undertaken that were deemed too hazardous in semi-wooden vessels, and many forts would have been captured or attacked successfully that were deemed impregnable against anything but Monitors. I can say, however, that no backwardness was ever shown by the commanders of the temporary gunboats in attacking any fort that was erected on the river, with more or less success; and the reason why more casualties did not occur on board the vessels, was owing to their fighting bow on, and presenting their strongest part. These vessels have a wood backing on their bow of 24 inches of oak, which is covered with three inches of iron. I know of no instance where the iron on the bow was perforated. Some of the plates were cracked and badly indented, but were always serviceable afterwards, and it was seldom thought necessary to repair them. In connection with this matter, I beg leave to say that from my observation the resistance of iron depends more on the wooden backing than on the thickness of the iron; that is, two inches of iron on 36 inches of oak will resist more than three inches of iron on fifteen inches of oak. I have, moreover, noticed that where there is a backing of wood covered with three inch iron, and that iron with wood again, the resistance of the latter will prevent balls of heavy size from entering the iron. In fact, it is hardly indented. This was particularly demonstrated in the passage of the fleet past Vicksburg, when it was necessary to take every precaution to insure success and prevent injury to the steamers. Heavy logs, twenty inches in diameter, were hung perpendicularly on the sides of the vessel close together, and so secured that no shot could strike the side without passing through the logs. Bales of hay were also packed over the decks and sterns in sufficient thickness (it was supposed) to prevent the passage of any shot. Suffice it to say the pressed hay was no protection whatever against shot or shell. They passed through four or five bales, and very much endangered the vessels by setting the hay on fire. Wherever the projectiles of the enemy struck the logs they did no further damage; they would pass through the logs, strike the iron without leaving more than an indentation and glance off. Many instances of narrow escapes could be mentioned where the vessels were saved by the intervention of the wood, and in no instance were the vessels damaged where the logs were properly placed. The incidents of that night—the passage of the Vicksburg batteries—suggested to me the idea of first having a heavy backing of wood, then a layer of iron, and then a covering of wood over the iron, which will, I am convinced, make a vessel perfectly shot-proof. I notice that the idea is not an original one, but has been discovered and recommended by several persons. There are two vessels in this squadron, the *Lafayette* and *Choctaw*, which give proof of the value of heavy backing to iron. These vessels were built with heavy frames covered on the outside with gutta-percha, and then with a light thickness of iron. Whenever these vessels have been struck on the iron, where the wood backing was heavy, they resisted the shot of heaviest calibre, but where the backing was light, shot went in at one side and out at the other. The defence of gutta-percha was not of the slightest use; on the contrary, it was a detriment, and aided very much in destroying the vessels by rot. It is so much extra weight that the vessels have to carry, without deriving the slightest benefit from it. The money that built the *Lafayette* and *Choctaw* would have built three Monitors of such a model that one Monitor would have destroyed both of the first. I would here state that these two vessels will only be serviceable for a short time, as they are already showing signs of weakness. They are not very serviceable; have not speed enough; and are too unwieldy for rams, and in some parts are very vulnerable. They have, however, fine machinery, and when they wear out it can be fitted to better hulls. I consider these vessels only as temporary expedients, to give way to the Monitor class, when there is a sufficient number built. Another class of vessels in this squadron deserves mention, as showing the different expedients resorted to to open and defend the Mississippi River. I allude to the *Tucumbia*, *Chillicothe* and *Indianola*. Two of these have been tried under batteries, and the *Indianola* in battle against vessels, and have shown that the Monitor principle, only, was the right one. Their turrets were in no instance found impenetrable to the heavy rifled shot, and, besides, they were soon damaged in their

wheels, which afforded fine targets for the enemy to fire at. Still, two of these vessels remained under fire as long as any Monitors have been known to remain at one time, and if they did not come up to the Monitors in invulnerability they accomplished all that was required at the time, viz., the capture of the enemy's stronghold. The builders never claimed that they should be considered more than temporary expedients with which to harass the enemy; and taken in that sense they certainly may be considered very good vessels, and have fairly repaid all the money spent on them, taking into consideration the work they have done.

As to approving of any of the above-mentioned styles of gunboats as part of a permanent system of national defence to be adopted in this country, that I cannot do. Any professional man who will lay aside his prejudices, caused by the discomforts incident to the Monitors, must admit that as a harbor defence they are the best and only vessels to be built, and I hope we shall see every harbor in the United States where there is a chance of an enemy penetrating, supplied with two or three of these floating batteries. If they have not been able to penetrate the harbor of Charleston, where fifty guns to one was opposed to them, and where they had to contend with obstructions placed in their way, impossible to be removed, it in no way detracts from their well-earned reputation for efficiency. They have done at Charleston what no other vessels ever built could possibly have accomplished, and though the Army, as usual (when combined operations are carried on), has monopolized all the honors, it is a very certain fact that the Monitors held their own as no other vessels could have done, and under their shelter the Army was enabled to perform their work successfully.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse the unreasonable length of this communication on the subject of the Monitors; but I know their value when properly used; have felt the want of them so much at times, that I would have exchanged several even of the best of my vessels for one of them properly fitted. I have seen a whole army kept at bay for the want of one of these little "shot-proofs," and have now and then been tempted to do foolish things in hopes of accomplishing what I deemed impracticable. The *Cincinnati* was sunk when my own judgment told me it was wrong to place her where I was called upon to order her to. With a single Monitor, results would have been very different; and on that day, instead of having a vessel sunk, the right wing of our Army would have gained a position commanding the most important works in and about Vicksburg. Vulnerable as this vessel was, it would not have done for the Navy to hesitate when the Army thought there was a prospect of success.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to express the hope that the West may be converted into a large workshop for the building of future Monitors of all sizes. I know of no part of the Union where the work can be done better or quicker.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS.

THE IRONSIDES AND THE MONITOR CLASS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7th, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to reply to your letter in regard to armored vessels, that there are two classes of iron-clad vessels of war in use, in which two different principles are involved; these classes have each their peculiar defects and advantages. I refer to the *Ironside* class and the *Monitor* class.

In the *Ironside* class the hull of a wooden man-of-war, as constructed for general purpose, is clad with iron. It is true, some modification of shape and increase of size is required to meet the additional weight, which she has to carry, but still in essentials she is a vessel of the ordinary model; she has the advantage of ample quarters for her crew, with free access to her decks in storms; with natural ventilation; with abundance of light; with numerous guns, giving her a rapidity of fire unattainable in a *Monitor*, and essential in battering forts; and she is as able to carry canvas as other men-of-war.

The *Monitor* class, as far as I know, is new. If I understand the idea, it is to cut off all the surface above water except that which may be necessary to flotation, and to carry the guns in a revolving turret, or turrets, near the centre of motion, supported upon the keel and keelsons.

The plans upon which Mr. ERICSSON has worked out this idea of his may be modified by further experience; but the idea itself will be employed while iron-clad vessels are used in warfare.

It has these advantages:—

The *Monitor* has the least possible surface to be plated, and therefore takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness; or with a given tonnage allows the greatest possible thickness of armor, and consequently the greatest possible impenetrability. The ability to carry armor is proportionate to the tonnage, but the *Monitor* of 844 tons has actually thicker plating than the *Ironsides* of 3480 tons, and than the *Warrior* of 6000 tons; and yet the *Ironsides* and *Warrior* have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being merely of wood without armor.

The guns of the *Monitors* near the centre of motion are supported upon the keel and keelsons, up-borne by the depth of water under them, and carried by the whole strength of the hull.

In *Monitors* heavier guns are therefore practicable than can ever be carried in broadside out upon the ribs of a ship.

In the *Monitors* concentration of guns and armor is the object sought.

In them the plating is compressed into inches of elevation; while in the *Ironsides* class it is extended over feet; and the comparatively numerous guns distributed over the decks of the *Ironsides* class are moulded into a few larger ones in the turrets of the *Monitors*.

When power is required in the individual guns, enough to crush and pierce the side of an adversary at a single blow, the most formidable artillery must be employed; and fifteen-inch guns are the most formidable, which so far, we have tried;—but no vessel of the *Ironsides* class can carry these guns; and the *Monitors* actually do carry them.

If target experiments are reliable a shot from the fifteen-inch gun will crush in the sides of any vessel of the *Ironsides* class in Europe, or America. A single well-planted blow would sink either the *Warrior*, *Gloire*, *Magenta*, *Minotaur*, or *Bellerophon*.

The *Dictator* of 3,000 tons has armor thick enough, I believe, to withstand fifteen-inch guns.

The objections to the *Monitor* class, such as I have seen in use, are from fewness of guns, the lack of rapidity of fire in battering forts, or wooden vessels;—the loss of accommodation from dispensing with the upper deck, or decks; the greater unhealthiness from dampness, and from confinement below in a moderate sea; from the loss of light; and from depending upon blowers driven by steam for ventilation.

The *Monitors* are slower than their steam power would seem to promise. In all of them the slip of their screws is excessive. This I attribute to the overhang, which, if a source of strength in action, from its use as a ram, and from its protecting the propeller and rudder, is a source of weakness and strain at sea.

The overhang has the advantage of keeping the vessel very steady; she cannot roll with these wing-light projections holding up her sides; nor pitch, nor send with the immense flat surface of the overhang to resist those motions; but as the *Monitor* is slower than other vessels of like tonnage and power, it must be presumed, that the difference of shape makes the difference of speed; and the overhang constitutes the sole difference of shape.

If ordinary vessels can endure the pitching and sending motions, it may be inferred that the *Monitors* can endure them.

If ordinary vessels can have their rams below water, so may the *Monitors*; nor is it necessary to equality, that the rudder and propeller of the *Monitor* should be better protected, than those of her competitors.

The *Monitor* model rolls very little, and is extremely easy in a sea-way. In a gale of wind, it was found on board the *Monitor Weehawken*, that while her companion, the wooden corvette *Iroquois* (deemed a very perfect model) had an excessively violent motion,—so violent, indeed, that no one could stand upon her decks without the assistance of lifelines,—the *Weehawken* had so little motion that a bottle of claret stood for an hour upon its narrow base on the dinner table in the cabin, when it was put away.

I do not consider the lowness of the *Monitors* in the water a source of unsafety. They start to sea with sufficient buoyancy, and, by the consumption of coal and provisions, they hourly grow lighter. Anything lighter than water will float upon it; and, however deeply buried, while lighter than water, it must come to the surface; but effectual means must be used to keep the vessel tight, for any considerable accumulation of water in the hull will sink her,—which is true also of ships generally.

The casemated vessels—such as the *Ironsides*—if not safer than *Monitors*, are more comfortable, and therefore probably more healthy; with greater facilities for carrying canvas than the *Monitor* class seems to admit of.

To sum up my conclusions, I think that the *Monitor* class and the *Ironsides* class are different weapons, each having its peculiar advantages,—both needed to an iron-clad navy,—both needed in war; but that, when the *Monitor* class measures its strength against the *Ironsides* class, then, with vessels of equal size, the *Monitor* class will overpower the *Ironsides* class; and, indeed, a single *Monitor* will capture many casemated vessels of no greater individual size or speed; and as vessels find their natural antagonists in forts, it must be considered that upon the whole the *Monitor* principle contains the most successful elements for plating vessels for war purposes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commodore U.S.N.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the late Florida expedition, was adopted on the 14th inst. On the same day Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State:

Resolved, That Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby requested to make all necessary exertions to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the right of the volunteers in the two years' regiments from this State who, after a service of over one year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regiments, or subsequently thereto, from the service of the United States, to receive the bounty of \$100, provided and promised by the general order of the War Department of May 4, 1861, and subsequently by the act of Congress of July 22, 1861.

The Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1865, coming up for consideration, an amendment from the Naval Committee, making an appropriation of \$15,000 for a naval and marine cemetery near Philadelphia, was adopted, as was also the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, returning the Naval Academy to Annapolis before September, 1865, which had been adopted in committee of the whole. The bill was then passed. The Senate also passed the House bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig *Bainbridge*, and for the relief of the officers, seamen, and marines of the same. The joint resolution of thanks to Admiral PORTER; a joint resolution concerning officers in the Navy, with an amendment which authorizes the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of temporary Lieutenant-Commanders on the same footing as others of the same grade; and the House bill amending the act of July 16, 1863, equalizing the grade of line officers of the Navy, with amendment that no officer lower than a Commander should be retired, were reported and passed. A bill was reported on the 16th, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, granting honorable discharges to coal-heavers and

firemen in the naval service. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a joint resolution that the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the Committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the facts and circumstances attending the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible. After being altered to read, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reinforced, and report the fact as soon as possible, the resolution was passed. It was also passed in its amended form by the House.

On the 18th, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported from the Finance Committee the Army Appropriation Bill, with unimportant amendments, the only difference in the appropriations being the specific enumeration of items in hospital supplies, the aggregate being \$987,640, instead of \$8,935,640.

On Wednesday, the House Navy Paymasters' Clerks' bill was reported amended by substitute as follows:—Clerks to paymasters at Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia stations, \$1,200; other stations, \$1,000; clerks to inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, \$1,200; other inspectors, \$1,000; clerks to paymasters in receiving-ships at Boston and New York, \$1,200; other receiving-ships and in vessels of first-rate, and at the Naval Academy, \$1,000; clerks to fleet paymasters and paymasters of vessels of second-rate, \$800; clerks to paymasters of third-rate vessels having complements of more than 175 persons, and to paymasters of supply steamers and store vessels, \$700. Provided, that no paymaster or assistant-paymaster be allowed a clerk in a vessel having a complement of 175 persons or less, excepting in supply steamers and store vessels, and that pay of paymaster's clerks at Mare Island shall not be altered.

HOUSE.

The debate relative to Mr. LONG was terminated on the 14th by the adoption of a resolution of censure, which was adopted by a vote 78 to 63. A bill in relation to Invalid Pensions, supplementary to the law of 1862, introduced by Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, was passed. The joint resolution touching unemployed Generals was, on the 16th, postponed for ten days. A resolution was passed for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed of stamps, money, &c., by the rebel forces or bands of guerrillas.

A resolution, offered by Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing railroads for military purposes from Cincinnati, to connect with the Cumberland Gap, etc., as recommended by the President in his annual message of December, 1861. Mr. RICE, of Maine, presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, renewing her demands that measures be taken at once for the protection of her northeastern frontier. He made an unsuccessful motion that the resolution be referred to a special committee. The resolutions of the New York Legislature, asking that the General ROBERT ANDERSON be placed on the retired list, with full pay, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The joint resolutions of the same body in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years were presented by Mr. FENTON, of New York.

DISASTER TO THE CHENANGO.

LAST Friday afternoon, April 15th, the U. S. steamer *Chenango*, Lieutenant-Commander T. S. FILLBROWN, sailed from the Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, intending to take the iron-clad *Onondaga* in tow. At about 5 o'clock, when between Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, in the harbor, the port boiler suddenly exploded, blowing up the decks, killing some and severely scalding many; the total number injured being thirty-five; of whom twenty-two have died, and three more are not expected to live. Among the dead are: J. A. Cahill, First-Assistant Engineer and Acting Chief; Albert Murray, Second-Assistant Engineer; Frank P. Root and John White, Second-Assistant Engineers; besides these are four firemen, three coal-heavers, six seamen, two landsmen, a gunner's mate, and first-class boy and engineer's yeoman.

The bodies of Engineers Cahill and Murray, whose families reside in Baltimore, were conveyed to that city. Funeral ceremonies, in accordance with Masonic rites, will take place at the Marine Hospital over the remains of the latter.

The United States revenue cutter *Bronx*, being in the vicinity, immediately repaired to the scene of disaster, and proceeded to the Quarantine, where she procured a number of physicians, and took them on board the *Chenango* to relieve the sufferers. The United States steam transport *Tilley*, Captain BOURNE, from Alexandria, while coming up, witnessed the explosion, and immediately went to the *Chenango's* assistance, doing a great deal of good. Also the United States steamer *Ross*, which was near at hand, rendered all the aid in her power. The *Tilley* and *Ross* and the cutter *Bronx* took her in tow and brought her to the Navy Yard.

A coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of the unfortunate men has been in progress, and a Court of Inquiry convened by order of Commodore RADFORD adjourned on Monday afternoon, and on Monday night forwarded to Secretary WELLES a report of its proceedings. Previous to its adjournment, the members of a Board of Survey, which was ordered to examine the condition of the boiler and machinery of the vessel, were examined, as were Lieutenant-Commander FILLBROWN and his executive officer. After mature deliberation, the Court came to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by a defective vein of iron in the boiler, and that no blame or want of vigilance can be ascribed to any of the *Chenango's* officers, Chief-Engineer CAHILL having been exonerated particularly. It is known that the latter officer was one of the most cautious and careful in the United States engineer corps.

The *Chenango* was a double-ender. She was built by JERE SIMONSON at Greenpoint, L. I., and launched in 1863. Her engines were built at the Morgan Iron Works, and had a fifty-eight inch cylinder, with eight feet stroke. She had two of MARTIN'S boilers, and was considered a fast

vessel. She was put in commission in February, 1864, and has been ready for sea several weeks, waiting only for her crew. She was destined for special service.

On Monday, the 25th, the Twelfth regiment, New York State Militia, gave a grand ball at the Academy of Music, in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased New York soldiers. The preparations for the ball are on the most extended scale, and it promises to be one of the finest ever held in the city. The charitable object, no less than the attractions offered, should bring to the Academy a large throng.

Our little friend, the *Spirit of the Fair*, made a mistake in saying that it was the *Commodore Barney* with which Lieutenant FLUSSER sank the *Sea Bird* in North Carolina waters. It should have said the *Commodore Perry*. Though we corrected several other errors in the paragraph we quoted last week in regard to Lieutenant FLUSSER's exploit, we omitted to make the correction above.

THE United States Consul at Gibraltar, under date of March 28th, announces the safe arrival there of the frigate *Re d'Italia*, in 14 days, 20 hours running time. Ship and engines in perfect order.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the new regiments of heavy artillery that may be organized and filled up to the legal standard of 1,738 officers and men, within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received and credited. If regiments are not full on or before the 10th day of May, the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but such troops as may be raised prior to the draft will be deducted from the quotas for draft.

CAPTAIN H. B. TODD, First New York cavalry, late Provost-Marshal of this District, has been sentenced by Court-martial to be dismissed the service, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A large number of vessels are in course of construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The *Miantonomah*, iron-clad, will be completed in six months. The frame of the *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad, is two-thirds completed. There are one hundred and thirty-two men at work on her. Two large frigates, the *Wampanoag* and *Madawaska*, are in progress. Three "double-enders" are also in course of construction—the *Peoria*, *Algonquin*, and *Shamrock*. Two gunboats (the *Maumee* and *Nyack*) are nearly completed. The *Nyack* is now at Atlantic Dock, receiving her engines, and the *Maumee* will be finished in three weeks. The tug *Mercury* has also been constructed at the Yard, and is now awaiting her engine. The gunboat *Shawmut* is completed, and is now at the Atlantic docks, receiving her engines. The supply vessel *Newbern* went to sea on the 19th. The gunboat *Nereus* went into commission on the 19th. The ordnance supply steamer *Queen* is awaiting orders. The *Monitor Tecumseh*, built at Jersey City, is now at the Navy Yard, is partly painted, and receiving her stores and coal. She is nearly ready for commission. The *Chicopee*, a double-ender of the *Peoria* pattern, built by contract, will be ready for commission in two or three weeks. The *Osteo* is of the same pattern, and nearly completed. The *Maltabasset*, same as the above, sailed on the 19th. The *Susquehanna*, a side-wheel frigate, will be ready in two months. The side-wheel steamer *Heliotrope*, and the double-ender *Mendota*, are also ready for service. The large side-wheel steamer *Augusta*, and the double-ender *Pausanias*, are completed and ready to go in commission. The small tug *Pink* is completed, and the *Rose* left on Monday. The tug-boat *Hydranger* went into commission on Monday, under Acting Ensign James W. Rodgers. The gunboat *Marblehead* was taken into dock on the 19th. The gunboat *Flambeau* is awaiting repairs to her boilers. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is in commission, under Captain Charles Alden. The gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* is ready for service. The side-wheel steamers *Faytonia* and *Cactus*, and the tugs *Althea* and *Snowdrop*, are all ready to go into commission. The brigantine store-ship *Horace Bales* is ready for service. The *Onondaga*, iron-clad battery, Captain Melancthon Smith, sailed on the 19th. The gunboat *Juka* is completed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Hospital Steward C. McCarthy, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to report in person without delay to the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Hospital Steward O. Beck, U. S. A. Hospital Steward O. Beck on being relieved to report in person to Surgeon Madison Mills, Medical Director of the Department of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Frederick Hogarth, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at convalescent hospital, Patterson Park, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon Thomas M. Getty, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis., for duty with the Indian expedition to Idaho.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Privates William A. Curtis, 34th New York Vols., Henry S. Rice, 141st New York Vols., Michael Flinck, 18th Missouri Vols., F. J. Bowles, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, Alfred Valentine, 64th Illinois Vols., and Charles W. Bowers, 2d New Hampshire Vols., have been honorably discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward Alberto Marachette, on condition of his refunding all bounties which he may have received during his present term of enlistment, to enable him to accept an appointment in the U. S. Colored Troops.

Hospital Steward F. A. Davis, U. S. A.

REDUCED.

Hospital Steward Mark H. Woodbury, on duty at the Surgeon-General's office, has been reduced to the ranks.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The Buoys off Lumber Rock (W. of Gooseberry Neck), and from the shoal off Westport harbor are missing.

Steamer *Spaulding*, from Newbern, N. C., at Fortress Monroe 8th inst., reports that Cape Lookout Lighthouse was partially destroyed by the rebels, and there will probably be no light there for a week.

A vessel that arrived at Newport on Tuesday reports the disappearance of the Lighthouse on Block Island, and the supposition is that it has been washed away.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your excellent JOURNAL is one of our most welcome visitors here at the front. Here and there, however, I see a communication which I think had better have been omitted, especially such as the letters of "Truth" and "One who knows" with regard to the battle of Gettysburgh. All such discussions are useless, and tend to create bad feeling. Doubtless both these writers believe they are correct in their statements; and any one who has been engaged in a great battle knows how confined, in the midst of noise and smoke, must be the scope of any one man's observation, and how many mistakes there are even in the official reports regarding the minor details. I know the statements of both these writers to be correct in many points, and wrong in others—so that it would be easy to change the discussion into a "triangular duel." But my object is to deprecate all such discussions—not to enlarge them. In the Army itself the merits of different officers are pretty well known and acknowledged. The opinion of those whose opinions are worth something is not likely to be influenced by anonymous articles in the newspapers. In fact, it is a common expression that "General this, or Colonel that cannot amount to much, his name is so constantly lugged into the papers."

Of quite a different character have been the articles on the "Military Systems of Europe," and on "The Staff"—full of just the information we want. Our Army, springing up in a day, is as devoid of organization as society or government on the Western frontier. The duties and powers of no single officer outside the regimental organization are so clearly defined as to keep a conscientious man from continual fear of neglecting the one or exceeding the other. You cannot, then, Messrs. Editors, give us too much light on these subjects—for out of knowledge grows custom, and out of custom grows law.

"The re-organization of the Army," by J. L. M., in your last number opens up a subject which should be fully ventilated. No one doubts that the United States are hereafter always to retain an army of 50,000 or 100,000 men on foot. What subject of more interest to the soldier or the country at large comes within the scope of your paper than the question as to how this increase of the United States Army is to be brought about?

The first step, I think, might well be that indicated by J. L. M., viz., the assumption of the entire control of the present State Volunteers by the United States. His remarks as to promotion under the present system are only too true. With proper care and perfect impartiality, I believe a sufficient number of competent officers for a force of 100,000 men might be selected from among all those now in the service, regular and volunteer. The great difficulty lies in how to get a correct knowledge of their fitness. Theoretically, it can be done by an examining board: but experience has shown that the knowledge of an officer's qualifications so attained is almost valueless. I have seen officers before a board answer every question put to them most glibly and correctly, and yet they were unable to impart their knowledge to others, or even drill a squad in the Manual. How, too, is a board, seeing an officer for a few hours only, to know anything about his strength of character, his industry, his common sense, correctness of judgment, quickness of apprehension, and *coup d'œil*? These are far more important than any book knowledge—for that can be acquired, the others cannot.

Another strong reason why something in this direction should be done at once, besides what is mentioned by your correspondent, lies in the fact that we are already beginning to lose our best and most promising young officers of volunteers, and that if something is not done soon, another year will probably see a large proportion of them returned to civil life.

Perhaps I can best state this point by an example—one of a score of cases among my very limited acquaintance. A young man, between 25 and 30, was just well started in business, whether as a merchant, lawyer, or physician it matters not, when the war broke out. Full of enthusiasm, he volunteered at once. If he had a partner in his business, an agreement was probably made to keep his place open, and to secure him some of the profits, thus sharing the sacrifice with him. His patients, clients, or customers, too, considered his absence only temporary. But three years of waiting at home is much longer than the same time of active service. Now, his partner is insisting on his return, his patients are becoming attached to the physician called in as his substitute, his customers have formed business relations with other houses, or his clients have put themselves into the hands of another lawyer. He sees himself on the point of being forced to commence life over again; while he feels that he has been going backward in his business habits or professional knowledge every day.

These complaints I hear constantly from our best officers. The poor ones are probably earning more than they could anywhere else, and will stay as long as Government will keep them. Here and there is one who has independent means, who can and will remain, but the sacrifice asked of the others is too great. Yet how is it to be prevented?

Hold out to these men a good and pretty sure prospect of their being allowed to make the Army their profession for life, and most of them will remain. Let Congress at once commence the incorporation of our best volunteers with the Regular Army, giving the officers rank according to their merits—which can be best ascertained by a cross-questioning of such officers under whom they have served as are known to be reliable. No injustice would be done to the old Army thereby, for the officers thus transferred would only fill original vacancies, and nine-tenths of the best officers of the old army hold volunteer commissions, and would profit by the movement.

I would not have the matter hurried; too much care could not be taken in the transfer. More letters of recommendation, even from major-generals, much less from politicians, should not be sufficient. They are far too easy to procure. Means should be taken to ascertain exactly how much the recommender (to coin a word) actually knows about the officer recommended, and the precise grounds on which he bases his recommendation, so that the value of the recommendation may be arrived at.

Now that this question is started, pray let us have it thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, in hope that something may be done, and done properly too. I should like to say a few words about "conscription," and about "the want of rank in the artillery arm of our service;" but this is enough for one rainy day in camp, and I will wait to see how it is received.

C. S. W.

ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 9, 1864.

THE SMITHS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—You do the SMITH family less than justice in giving only seven names as their quota of Brigadier-Generals. Add four more, if you please, and still keep the list open; for there are several Colonels SMITH that will win the title by brevet (now about to be bestowed, for this rank alone, upon meritorious volunteer officers), if they do not indeed obtain the full commission. The full list, with dates, residences, and antecedents, should be as follows:

MAJOR-GENERALS.	STATE.	ANTECEDENTS.
C. F. Smith, Mar. 21, '62.	Penn.	Col. 3d U.S. Inf.; B. Gen. Vol.
Wm. F. Smith, Vermont.		U.S. E's; Col. 2d Vt.; B.G. Vol.
BRIGADIER-GENERALS.		
A. J. Smith, Mar. 17, '62.	Penn.	Maj. U.S.A., Col. 2d Cal. cav.
W. S. Smith, Ap. 15, '62.	Ohio	Colonel 13th Ohio Infantry.
G. C. Smith, June 11, '62.	Kent'ky.	Colonel 4th Kentucky cav.
M. L. Smith, July 16, '62.	Missouri.	Colonel 8th Missouri Infantry.
G. A. Smith, Sep. 19, '62.	Illinois.	Colonel 35th Illinois Infantry.
J. E. Smith, Nov. 19, '62.	Illinois.	Colonel 48th Illinois Infantry.
T. C. H. Smith, Nov. 29, '62.	Ohio	Lt. Colonel 1st Ohio Cavalry.
G. A. Smith, Aug. 4, '63.	Missouri.	Capt. 8th Mo. Inf.; Col. same.
T. K. Smith, Aug. 11, '63.	Ohio	Colonel 54th Ohio Infantry.

Major-General CHARLES F. SMITH died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862.

The appointment of Brigadier-General GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, of Illinois, not having been confirmed by the Senate, his commission expired March 4, 1863.

The remaining nine—with the exception of GREEN CLAY SMITH, who has a seat in Congress—are active officers in the Army at this day; and all of them have contributed lustre to our family name.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1864.

THE MARCH OF THE BRIGADE.

The following regulations for the march of the brigade are based on well-established principles, and have been subjected to thorough practical trial in the field. They have been found to ensure rapid, orderly, comfortable and secure marches, and are published in the hope that they may be conveniently referred to by brigade commanders in forming orders for the march:—

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE MARCH OF THE BRIGADE.

Unless otherwise ordered the brigade will, when detached, observe the following regulations for the march, excepting the last paragraph, which will be enforced when it serves with the division:—

1. The regiment in advance on one day's march will be in the rear on the next.
2. The advance guard will consist of three companies from the leading regiment.
3. The rear guard, of two companies from the rear regiment, will follow the train.
4. Each regiment will furnish its own flankers—one platoon for each flank—relieved when necessary by fresh troops.
5. The pioneer company will be furnished by the regiments in succession, and will march next to the advance guard, having two pack horses laden with tools for which its commander will be responsible to the brigade quartermaster, and which he will turn over to his successor, on invoice and receipt.
6. The provost guard of one company will be furnished by the regiments in succession, will march between the troops and the train, sending forward mounted detachments to protect persons and property, and will on the march, as in camp, repress disorders and perform the usual provost duties. If there be a battalion of cavalry or mounted infantry in the brigade, it will furnish the provost guard.
7. The pioneers and provost guard, although not detached from their regiments, will receive orders relating to their special duties directly from brigade headquarters, and will be exempt from all ordinary details. In action they will await orders in rear of the centre of the brigade line of battle, the former on the right of the latter. Their tour of duty will begin and end with the month.
8. The brigade commander will march habitually at the head of the brigade, each regimental commander with his regiment, and the officer next in rank present for duty at its head. The third officer in rank present for duty in each regiment will march at its rear, with the regimental surgeons, to keep the regiment closed up, preserve order, and prevent straggling from his own or other regiments. As soon as the route step is taken the company commanders will fall to the rear of their companies, to keep them closed up, preserve order, and prevent straggling. The brigade surgeon will march with the provost guard, accompanied by such regimental surgeons as may be detailed for that purpose.
9. The following will be the order of the train, viz.: 1st. Ammunition; 2d. Ambulances; 3d. Regimental wagons in the order of the troops; 4th. Brigade train.
10. Before the hour fixed for the march the leading regiment will advance to the brigade flag, previously carried to the front; the advance guard and pioneers will take their proper positions in advance of the flag and the other regiments; the provost guard, train and rear guard will be either in their proper positions, or ready to take them as soon as the movement of the column shall permit. The march will commence precisely at the time fixed.
11. The column will make the following regular halts, viz.: 1st. Ten minutes during the first half hour of the march; 2d. The last ten minutes of each hour; 3d. One hour and ten minutes near the middle of the day's march.
12. When it shall become necessary for a part of the column to halt, the whole will simultaneously halt, the command being repeated rapidly with the bugle throughout the column. In urgent cases halts may be ordered by the

commanders of regiments or guards; but the brigade commander will be immediately informed of the reason. The troops when halted will, if possible, leave the track unobstructed.

13. No officer or soldier will leave his proper position in the column to pick his way through, or avoid wet or rough places, or for any other reason except sickness.

14. In case of sickness, the following regulations will be observed. 1. The company commander, if satisfied that an enlisted man is too sick to march, will detail a non-commissioned officer to take charge of him, who will deliver his own arms and knapsack to men of his own section, and will take those of the sick man. Both will fall out and await the surgeon who marches at the rear of the regiment. If the surgeon shall pronounce the man able to march he will at once rejoin his company. If the surgeon shall consider him too sick to march, they will await the arrival of the brigade surgeon, who will conclusively decide whether he shall (1) ride, or (2) march in front of the provost guard, with his arms and accoutrements transported, or (3) rejoin his company. The non-commissioned officer will dispose of the man and his arms and accoutrements, according to the brigade surgeon's directions, and rejoin his company. The adjutant will, in a like case, cause a non-commissioned officer to be detailed to take charge of a sick non-commissioned staff-officer or musician. 2. If an officer becomes too sick to march he will apply to the regimental surgeon, and, according to his decision, retake his place in the column, or await the brigade surgeon. The decision of the latter will be conclusive, and, in accordance therewith, the officer will (1) ride, or (2) march with the provost guard, or (3) rejoin his regiment.

15. No mounted officers or soldiers will pass the column, on dusty or muddy roads, when it can be avoided. If compelled to pass they will not move with unnecessary speed nor go to windward of the troops.

16. No person will ride in any wagon of the train, except its driver, without the permission of the brigade surgeon, who may place in wagons not fully loaded (except ammunition wagons) as many sick as shall, in the judgment of the master of the train, make proper loads, ejecting all occupants except the drivers, and will cause frequent inspections of the train to be made, for the removal of those who attempt to ride without authority.

17. All stragglers who elude the provost guard will be arrested by the rear guard and turned over, when called for, to the provost guard. All stragglers, except officers, will be sent, by the provost guard, to their regiments at or before the end of the day's march, and tried by the trial officer having jurisdiction, on the same day if possible, or summarily punished. Straggling officers will be reported to their regimental commanders and to the commander of the brigade.

18. It will be the especial duty of surgeons and of the provost guard to report misconduct or negligence of officers relating to the sick or to stragglers.

19. The provost marshal will report on Saturday the name, rank, regiment and company of every straggler arrested or detected during the week.

20. At the end of a march the ranks will be broken only by order of the brigade commander. The rolls will be first called.

21. The brigade will bivouac in column by company at full distance, with the left flank of the column on the line of battle (on which the brigade will form, in case of alarm), the regiments in their proper order, each drum corps at the head of its regiment, the brigade commander and staff in rear of the centre of the brigade line of battle, the regimental field and staff officers in rear of the centres of the regimental lines, the company officers on the right of their companies, the provost guard on the right and the pioneers on the left of brigade headquarters, with their drummers for headquarters duty. When regimental officers are permitted to occupy other positions they will inform the commander of each regiment and their own subordinate officers where they may be found at night. Company officers will in like cases similarly inform the commanders of all the companies of the regiment.

22. The advance and rear guards and flankers will rejoin their regiments when the grand guard is posted.

23. The grand guard will consist of two companies from each regiment, excepting those which furnish the advance and rear guards. These companies, having been previously detailed by their regimental commanders, will report as soon as the column halts for the night, in front of the centre of the brigade line of battle, to the brigade officer of the day, who will forthwith post them. The cooks of the grand guard companies will cook for them in camp when the troops cook, but there will be no fire near any post of the grand guard. The grand guard companies will rejoin their regiments as soon as possible after the column is formed for the march.

24. At the end of the day's march the brigade train will be driven to the rear of the centre of the brigade line of battle, and the regimental wagons to the rear of the regimental lines, and all parked in positions most convenient for moving out rapidly on the next march.

25. When seizures of beef, rum, sugar, molasses or forage are made, issues will be made to the regimental quartermaster, as soon as the day's march ends, if possible. Cattle will not be driven on the day they are killed, if it can be avoided.

26. Fire-arms will not be discharged unless, 1st, in action; or, 2d, in the regular performance of guard duty; or, 3d, under the supervision of a commissioned officer, by special permission from brigade headquarters, of which permission notice will be previously given by the officer in charge to all the regimental commanders.

27. In action, each drum-major will promptly report, with his musicians, to the regimental surgeon.

28. A brigade police guard of one company will be furnished daily by the regiments in succession, which will report, at the end of the day's march, in front of the centre of the brigade line of battle, to the brigade officer of the day, who will at once cause it to be posted or dismissed, according to orders. Enlisted men may pass the lines of the camp guard with written passes from the brigade or regimental commander, and fatigue and other details, commanded by commissioned officers, without passes. This

guard will rejoin its regiment when the brigade marches.

29. Regimental commanders will, without special orders, see that their details for guards and pioneers promptly report at the proper time and place.

30. All officers will be held responsible for the faithful and efficient performance within their own commands of all duties pertaining to the sick, to stragglers, and to the discharge of fire-arms.

31. The brigade serving with the division will observe these rules, with the following exceptions and modifications, viz.: 1. The advance guard and pioneers will march next in rear of the brigade flag. 2. The rear guard will march a few paces in rear of the provost guard. 3. The train will take the position assigned by the division commander. 4. There will be no brigade grand guard. 5. Such other exceptions and modifications will be made as the orders of the division commander shall render necessary.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following bill has passed the Senate during the week, and now goes before the House, where it does not seem likely to encounter any very serious resistance. It is a measure of the greatest interest to the Navy:

That no line officer of the Navy, upon the active list, below the grade of commodore, nor any other naval officer, shall be promoted to a higher grade until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea shall be established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers, to be appointed by the President of the United States. And such board shall have power to take testimony—the witnesses when present to be sworn by the president of the board—and to examine all matter on the files and records of the department in relation to any officer whose case shall be considered by them.

Sec. 2. That such examining board shall consist of not less than three officers, senior in rank to the officer to be examined.

Sec. 3. That any officer to be acted upon by said board shall have the right to be present, if he desire it; and his statement of his case, on oath, and the testimony of witnesses, and his examination shall be recorded. And any matter on the files and records of the department touching each case as may, in the opinion of the board, be necessary to assist them in making up their opinion, shall, together with the whole record and finding, be presented to the President for his approval or disapproval of the finding. And no officer shall be rejected, until after such public examination of himself and the records of the department in his case, unless he fails to appear before said board after having been duly notified.

Sec. 4. That no officer in the naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade therein, upon the active list, until he has been examined by a board of naval surgeons, and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea. And all officers, whose cases shall have been acted upon by the aforesaid boards, and who shall not have been recommended for promotion by both of them, shall be placed upon the retired list.

Sec. 5. That all officers not recommended for promotion under the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States Navy," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have the right to present themselves for examination, according to the provisions of this act, and if found duly qualified, and such finding be approved by the President of the United States, they shall be promoted to the same grade and place as if they had been recommended by the board, and shall receive the corresponding pay according to the services which they performed from the date of their rank to that of their promotion. And no further promotions shall be made upon the active list until the number in each grade is reduced to that provided by law.

Sec. 6. That any officer in the naval service, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers, in his own grade, for distinguished conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism.

Sec. 7. That the President of the United States shall appoint paymasters of the fleet and engineers of the fleet in the same manner and with the same rank and pay as fleet surgeons; and the retired pay of surgeons, paymasters, engineers, and other staff officers in the Navy shall be the same as that of the retired officers of the line of the Navy with whom they have relative rank.

A PRUSSIAN AND DANISH NAVAL FIGHT.—The Prussian press indulges in great exultation on "the baptism of fire" which their infant navy has just gone through. The *National Zeitung* contains the following account of this first naval action:

After the mouths of the Oder and the new Upper Pomeranian rivers were declared in a state of blockade, by the Danes, the Prussian naval squadron ready for sea, received orders to resist the blockade. With this object the *Arcona* and *Nympe*, under command of Captain JACHMANN, issued forth from Swinemunde, and were ultimately joined by another squadron consisting of gunboats, which had sailed from Stralsund, under command of Captain KUHN. On the 17th instant at half-past twelve o'clock Captain JACHMANN on the *Arcona* (at Rugen), discovered seven Danish men-of-war to the northeast, which afterwards turned out to be one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, two corvettes, two iron-clad schooners, all screw propellers. The advice boat *Loreley*, Captain KUHN's vessel, received orders to withdraw six of the gunboats not available under such circumstances for successful operation. In spite of the great disproportion of forces Captain JACHMANN determined to attack the enemy, and ordered the *Arcona*, *Nympe*, and *Loreley*, to form in open order. The Danish vessels had also drawn together in two lines. At two o'clock our vessels commenced firing, which was soon returned by the Danes. The engagement lasted fully three hours, at the end of which *Arcona* and *Nympe*, actively pursued by a superior enemy, retired into Swinemunde, while *Loreley* steered towards Thiesow. The first division, commanded by Lieut. KINDELLING, could only take small share in the action, the particulars of which are

not yet to hand. Lieut. BERGER of the *Arcona*, was dangerously wounded while alongside of Capt. JACHMANN. Of the crew five are reported dead and eight wounded. Both officers and men acquitted themselves honorably, and showed great coolness under fire. In order to found an opinion of the action, and of the spirit which prompted its precipitation, it will be necessary to study the following figures. According to accounts, the Danes, taking a moderate estimate, numbered one liner of 64 guns, two screw frigates of 42 guns each, two screw corvettes, carrying 28 guns in all, one iron-clad schooner 3 guns—total, 179 guns. Against this force the Prussians had in action the screw corvette *Arcona*, carrying 28 guns; the *Nympe*, 13 guns; the advice boat *Loreley*, 2 guns; and 13 guns in different gunboats, which, according to the above report, could not take any prominent part in the fight; total, accordingly, 56 guns. Moreover, the *Arcona*, *Nympe*, and *Loreley*, had never practiced firing with ball.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL Pleasanton at last accounts was at St. Louis awaiting orders.

MAJOR N. W. BROWN, of St. Louis, has been appointed deputy paymaster-general.

REPORTS from New Orleans speak of Major-General Herron as sick at Brownsville with the small-pox.

CAPTAIN PARSONS, Assistant Adjutant-General at cavalry headquarters, Washington, has been relieved from duty.

GOVERNOR Seymour has commissioned Colonel William Wilson as commander of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment.

CAPTAIN L. B. NORTON, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac, has been transferred to General Butler's Department. Captain Jesse Merrill succeeds him in the Army of the Potomac.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Chaplain Wm. H. Gilder of the Tammany (New York) regiment, Army of the Potomac. Mr. Gilder belonged to the Methodist denomination.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Ricketts, having concluded his duties in Washington, has been ordered to report to Major-General Sedgwick for duty, and assumes command of General Prince's division.

CAPTAIN J. B. MIX, of the 11th New York cavalry, has been relieved from the command of the guards at the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, Washington, and ordered to join his regiment, now in the field.

A LARGE number of officers in Florida have signed a letter to Brigadier-General Seymour, expressing their regard for him, and their belief that his conduct of the late campaign will eventually be vindicated and approved.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Henry Prince, late commanding the Second division of the Third corps, has been ordered to report to Major-General Wm. T. Sherman, for the command of the Central Mississippi Department, embracing Cairo, Columbus and Paducah.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has been ordered to take command of West Tennessee, in place of Major-General Hurlbut, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. General Washburne has left for Memphis.

THE encampment near Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named Camp Reynolds, in honor of the memory of that distinguished patriot and soldier, Major-General Reynolds, who fell while gallantly leading his troops in defence of his native State, on the field of Gettysburg.

COLONEL KURTZ, of the 8th Ohio cavalry, has been appointed brigadier-general, at the special request of Lieutenant-General Grant. Colonel Kurtz has been in charge of the cavalry bureau lately. He will shortly take command of a cavalry division in Major-General Butler's department.

COLONEL D. H. MOORE of Kentucky, is in Washington in reference to his summary dismissal from the service by Secretary Stanton, for alleged absence without leave. He was on furlough, and sick, and the records at Washington should have shown it. Colonel Moore is the man who last summer gallantly repulsed Morgan's force in Kentucky.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Kilpatrick, by order of Lieutenant-General Grant, reports to Major-General W. T. Sherman, at Nashville, Tenn., to take command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. General Kilpatrick is accompanied in his new command by his Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Estes, and his personal aides, Lieutenants Theo. Northrop and Harry Wilson.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. J. T. Dana, relieved of the command of the Thirteenth corps, at his own request, under date of Matagorda Island, Texas, March 31st, issued a farewell order to his troops, in which he said:—"Circumstances have seemed to render it advisable that I should seek to be engaged more actively than I can be here at present; and the major-general commanding the department has been kind enough to relieve me, at my own request."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Custer, with the Second brigade cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, is transferred from the Third to the First division. Colonel Chapman is transferred, with the First brigade of the First division, to the Third division, and Brigadier-General Davies is ordered to report to Brigadier-General Gregg, of the Second division, for duty. The Third division will therefore be under the command of Brigadier-General Wilson, the First under Brigadier-General Torbert, and the Second under Brigadier-General Gregg, while the corps will be commanded by Major-General Sheridan, whose old command in the Southwest will devolve upon Brigadier-General Kilpatrick.

In their report to the Austrian Government, the Commission appointed to examine gun-cotton say: "From the steel barrel of a rifle, 40 rounds have been fired with gun-cotton cartridges, which have hit the target at 300 yards distant, in an unexceptionable manner. After the said number of rounds the barrel was internally as clean and polished as a mirror."

EMPTY BOTTLES NAVIGATING THE OCEAN.—Captain BEECHER, editor of the *English Nautical Magazine*, has compiled within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles thrown into the sea next to the African coast found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having travelled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners of Davis's Straits landed on the north-west coast of Ireland. Another one made a very curious trip, swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passed Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen, and two after ten years. A few only travelled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the captain of the *Race Horse*, on the 17th of April, in the Caribbean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through 3 degrees longitude (210 miles), western direction. Captain McCLEURE, of the *Investigator*, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his way to Behring's Strait. It swam 3,500 miles in two hundred days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

MAJOR-GENERAL Couch announces the following as the staff officers in the Department of the Susquehanna:

Major John S. Schultz, A. A. G., Chambersburg, Pa.

Major John B. Burt, A. D. C., and inspector-general, Chambersburg, Pa.

Captain James G. Johnson, chief quartermaster, Chambersburg, Pa.

Major C. H. Mencey, A. D. C., and commander of musters, Chambersburg, Pa.

Captain H. F. Beardsley, A. A. G., Chambersburg, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. LeConte, medical inspector, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon John Campbell, medical inspector, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain Brownell Granger, chief commissioner of subsistence, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieutenant C. W. Taylor, ordnance officer, Harrisburg, Pa.

"ATTENTION COMPANY!"—Under this head we find the following in the *Richmond Examiner*:

That "poor soldier" who stood on his hat during the inspection of his brigade, because he had no shoes upon his feet, and drew the attention of the inspector, is requested to step to the front and make his name, regiment, and company known, as we have received, to be forwarded to his address, a very fine pair of woollen socks, accompanied by the following note:

"Mr. Editor:—Will you please forward these socks to that poor soldier who stands on his hat during inspection hour. Would like to know what number he wears."

"Signed, 'PATRIOTIA.'"

Is (sic) there not two other patriotic individuals who will send to the "poor soldier" a pair of shoes and a hat, as the inference is that his title must be very dilapidated, doing double duty upon his head and his heels? We will take pleasure in forwarding the above articles if poor soldier will let us know who he is, and where they will find him.

At a late meeting of the Polytechnic Association of New York, Captain MAYNARD desired to correct a statement made at the last meeting, that the Russians inaugurated horizontal shell firing. The fact is that the system is entirely American. The gun for horizontal shell-firing was invented by Colonel BOMFORD during the administration of JEFFERSON, which he desired to call the Jeffersoniad, but as the President was not a military man, he declined the honor. General PAIXHAN, a French officer, then in this country, was struck with the experiments of Colonel BOMFORD, and when he returned to France he brought out the system there, and the gun was soon known as the Paixhan. The gun is the same as that in our forts called the Columbiad. Captain (now Major-General) HALLECK was his authority for making this statement.

FIVE or six million of dollars' worth of the five hundred dollar Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue have been distributed in the South. The notes are on fine paper, and the lithographing is creditable. The left hand face of the note is embellished with the figures of "500" at the top; a representation of the old style Confederate flag, and beneath the rebel seal and motto. On the right are the figures "500," and beneath a tolerably life-like portrait of the late STONEWALL JACKSON. But the artist, possibly not satisfied with his counterfeit presentment of the hero, has inserted beneath the explanation, "Lieutenant-General T. J. JACKSON."

A CIRCULAR from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, dated April 9, directs that all newspaper correspondents now with the army, or who shall join the army previous to April 16, 1864, report to the office of the Provost Marshal for renewal of their registry and papers. When any of the above-named class of persons shall change their place of living from one command to that of another, notice of such change must be sent to the Provost Marshal General as soon as made. Any correspondent leaving the lines, to be absent for more than twenty-four hours, must report at this office by letter or in person the time of his return.

THE Secretary of War has revoked Circular No. 23, of March 9, in relation to the transfer of enlisted men from the Army to the naval service. Department and Army commanders are ordered to cause to be transferred as speedily as possible to the nearest Naval station all enlisted men who desire to enlist in the Navy, and who fulfill the conditions required in General Orders No. 91, without regard to the restriction in said orders as to reduction of regiments and companies below the minimum organization, which restriction is removed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to his columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 192 BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN STREET.

Owing to unexpected delay on the part of the builders, we have been unable to carry out our intention to remove to our new office on the 20th of April. We shall be found in our new quarters, No. 39 Park Row, on and after the 1st of May.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to want of time and space, we have been unable to give the attention we could wish to the large number of questions from correspondents which have been accumulating upon our hands since our last publication under this head. Many of the questions are such as might be readily answered by the correspondents themselves, if they would give a little more attention to the study of their Tactics and Regulations. Some of them are from officers who desire to make us their umpire for the decision of bets. As we do not publish a sporting journal, we must respectfully decline to assume this office. Legitimate inquiries, calculated to beget a spirit of study and attention to the rules governing our armies, we are always glad to respond to so far as we are able. We must decline to give attention to any others.

The principle laid down in CASSEY'S Tactics for the formation of eight companies, or less, in line of battle, has been called in question by several correspondents, who consider it a departure from the principle governing the posting of the companies of a battalion. In answer to their inquiries, we would state that the order for the captains, in a battalion of eight companies, was established for the purpose of giving commands to the ranking captains, both in single and double column, so far as possible. In a battalion of seven companies the following would be the order:—1, 5, 3, 6, 4, 7, 2.

NINTH NEW YORK MILITIA.—The third senior captain does not carry the colors, in CASSEY'S formation of eight companies. Hence, the rule that he should do so is not invariable. The right centre company of a battalion is the left of the right wing. The rule governing the posting of companies we give above. It is not proper "to form double column from line of battalions, preparatory to plying into column a brigade in rear of first battalion."

VOLUNTEER.—No civilians are eligible to commissions in the Regular Army. There is no way of obtaining a commission except by graduating at West Point or by promotion from the ranks. To this rule, we believe, Quartermasters and Commissaries of Volunteers are an exception, it having been decided that they are eligible to promotions to similar positions in the Regular Army.

INQUIRER.—A contract physician has no place in the Army, and has no right to assume the rank or to wear the uniform of an Assistant Surgeon. Rank is a matter of commission and not of assumption. He is certainly under the orders of the commander of the post. It is the duty of such physician to attend surgeon's call in person, and not delegate the duty to a hospital steward.

W. H. V.—In addition to the ordinary education of our common schools, signal officers are required to have some knowledge of Natural Philosophy, especially in the department of electricity as related to telegraphing, and to know something of topographical drawing and of surveying. Applications for appointments should be addressed to the Secretary of War or to the Signal Officer of the Army, Washington. The time of examination will depend, we presume, upon circumstances. We are not informed as to whether the Board is now in session or not.

DANVILLE, N. Y.—A list of the Corps commanders will be found in No. 11 of the JOURNAL. The changes which have been made since then have been noted in our columns from time to time.

Sloop *St. Louis*, 18, has arrived at Lisbon.

Side-wheel steamer *Agawam*, 10, has been ordered to Portsmouth to enlist men.

Screw steamer *Kearsage*, 8, is in the Victoria Docks, London, undergoing repairs.

The ocean iron-clad steamer *Catawba* was successfully launched at Cincinnati on the 13th.

The monitor *Wassuc*, building at Portland, Me., will be ready for launching about the first of December.

Sloop *Jamestown*, 22, was at Macao about February 14. Screw sloop *Wyoming*, 6, had recently left there to cruise.

Screw steamer *Mohican*, 7, has arrived at Philadelphia from Brazil via St. Thomas. All on board well.

Side-wheel steamer *Sasacus*, 10, Lieutenant-Commander Roe, left Washington on the 15th to join the squadron off Wilmington.

Screw-sloop *Dacotah*, 7, Commander Clary, was at Beaufort, N. C., on the 12th inst., to sail in a few days on a cruise.

Side-wheel steamer *Panotzer*, 10, which has for some time past been receiving her engines and machinery at Providence, R. I., sailed from that port for the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 17th inst., where she is to receive her armament and be put in commission. She was not put to her full speed on her trial trip, but made 17 knots an hour without difficulty.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

THOUGH we have heretofore lacked something of positive proof to confirm the reports that the Rebels were carrying into action the threats with which they had responded to our proclamations of emancipation and our enlistment of negro troops, the mere utterance of these threats was in itself evidence of a moral obliquity which awaited only the incentive of opportunity and the stimulus of passion to develop itself into action. This opportunity and this stimulus have at last been found. The result is shown in the particulars we publish elsewhere of the massacre of our negro troops at Fort Pillow, Tennessee. The evidences of this atrocity seem to be so complete and corroborative as to leave no room for the doubt and uncertainty which have attended previous reports of similar outrages. Making due allowance for the exaggeration incident to excited statements, it can hardly be hoped that the particulars of the affair will receive any essential modification from official reports and investigation. They may change numbers and soften details, but they can scarcely be expected to completely set aside the evidence of the damning fact that soldiers of the Republic, surrendering to superior numbers, disarmed and helpless, have been deliberately shot down while entreating for that mercy which the most savage of modern soldiers does not refuse to a helpless enemy. In the face of day the Rebel troopers have put on record the proof of a spirit which, if suffered to again have place in warfare, would carry us back to those days when no law was suffered to restrain the captor, except his own savage will, or his own sordid interest.

As citizens of a civilized state—as soldiers in a war for the interests of humanity—as Christian men—we are pledged to exert every influence to prevent such a return to the primitive barbarism of conflict. In this attempt we have a right to expect at least the countenance and sympathy of all who hold themselves responsible to the law of nations and the rules of civilized war. We have no need to add anything to the simple statement of the facts, to awaken a spirit of indignation and determination among our own people. The danger is not of lack of feeling. It is that we may be led to give undue heed to the voice of passion, and thus lend encouragement to the very spirit we reprobate. Where circumstances appeal so powerfully, as in this instance, to popular feeling, there is the more need of judicial calmness of spirit on the part of those to whom is committed the responsibility of action. The temptation to consider feeling rather than judgment; to take counsel of passion rather than of deliberation, is powerful; but we have no fear that our Government will yield to it. The humane common sense of our Chief Magistrate brought him at once to the point when, in remarking upon this outrage in his speech at the opening of the Baltimore Fair, he said:—"How should retribution be administered, was a question still to be settled. Would it be 'right to take the life of prisoners in Washington, in Fort Delaware or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts 'in which they had not shared? Would it be right 'to take the prisoner captured, say at Vicksburgh, 'and shoot him, for acts of which he was not guilty, 'and which it will probably be found were the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only 'one man?'"

Wholesale retaliation is out of the question, without a violation of those very principles of international law which the Rebels have, in this instance, set at defiance. There is a point beyond which the rule of reciprocity of action between belligerents cannot go, without danger of a return to a barbarism which would justly provoke the indignation of the civilized world, and place us in the same category with our enemies. Until, too, the responsibility of this act is expressly avowed by the Rebel authorities, or until they have sanctioned it by their silence, we are bound, in action, at least, to consider it as the unauthorized act of independent commanders. The facts once clearly on the record, we should make our demand for the punishment of the officer or officers responsible for the crime. This refused, we then have the right to such retaliation as humanity and justice may demand of us. Retaliation, not after the Mosaic law of "an eye

"for an eye," but upon those broader principles of our Christian civilization which bid us to punish only that we may prevent. Were the actual authors of this massacre within our power, the problem would be a simple one. In lack of this, the question becomes difficult. We can undertake to consider only the principles upon which any action should be based, leaving their application to those responsible for such action. Let us waste no strength in declamation; let us assume no ground that we cannot maintain without more damage to friends than to enemies; and our course of action once calmly determined upon, let it be carried into effect with firmness and courage.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat, what we have before had occasion to remark, that the question of the color and condition of the subjects of this atrocity has no bearing on the case, under the universal law of nations. Were we to concede that their Southern birth rendered them liable to the traitor's punishment—the most that can be claimed—they have the right to a trial of their guilt or innocence before some more responsible tribunal than an excited soldiery, inflamed with prejudices of caste, and excited by the passions of conflict.

THE CLAIM AGENCIES.

THE business of prosecuting the claims of soldiers and sailors against the Government seems to have risen to the dignity of a specialty, if not to that of a profession. That Government so regards the fact, at least, has been made sufficiently apparent of late to certain practitioners, who have enjoyed the privilege of a double taxation under the Revenue Acts—once as being claim agents, and once again as being attorneys-at-law. Government is said to prefer that its claimants should be their own attorneys. Whether Government means what it is said to mean, it is impossible to affirm, as Government will not often be catechized. But at all events, there is comparatively little original application to the Government offices for relief, and a great deal of professional intervention.

One consequence is, that the business of claim agency comprises as broad a church of disciples as the kindred (perhaps, rather, *maternal*) profession of law; and all grades of practitioners, from the most accomplished and honorable gentlemen to grasping extortioners and swindlers. Perceiving this fact, certain efforts have been made at Washington to protect the inexperienced and ignorant people who always have formed a great majority of this class of Government claimants; rightly conjecturing that few other callings offer so facile and safe opportunities for fraud and speculation. The most conspicuous of these efforts is an attempt to limit the fees which shall be chargeable for procuring pensions and bounties. A provision in the Congressional Pension Act of 1862 (secs. 6, 7, chap. clxvi., 37th Congress, approved May 20, 1862), enacts that the fees of agents for drawing up and forwarding the necessary papers in "a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance before the Revenue Office" under the Act,—namely, the applicant's declaration, the necessary affidavits, with the requisite correspondence, shall be five dollars; and in cases wherein additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each such affidavit, except those of surgeons, one dollar and fifty cents additional. Any agent, says section 7, who shall "directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act," or shall contract for a percentage of the claim, or for a portion of the claim, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years.

Such, then, is the legislative protection which Congress throws around the Government claimants, against the proverbial rapacity of the agents. And yet Congress has by no means treated the latter shabbily. Without going into the question exhaustively, a little observation will show that a man can derive a respectable income from the prosecution of bounty, pay, and pension claims, without breaking the law regulating his compensation. That is, he can make his time, by ordinary labor, worth to him one, two, or three thousand dollars per annum. If it be urged that this sum will not support a professional gentleman, it may be answered, that a professional (in the sense of "liberally educated") gentleman is not required for this practice, and that a good book-keeper, for instance, having once acquired the routine, may

prosecute it as well. The amount of intellect expended is, probably, quite generously compensated. The amount of time or annoyance is the real question.

Such are the guards, we repeat, which Congress puts up against the *wolves*. They are restrictions, however, applying only to "a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance before the Pension Office under this Act." In all other matters of Government claim, the agents are left to "gobble" what they please or safely can. And even in practice under this very Act, these are actually no safeguards at all. It is notorious to those who are informed on this subject, that the majority of claim agents pay no regard to the legal limitation of fees. The common practice is to charge double the sum prescribed by Congress—either "directly" flouting the law, or else "indirectly," by "receiving" gratuities in opposition to its word and spirit. Those attorneys who obey the rule will give sufficient witness on this point against their professional brethren who do not.

Even of the more conscientious agents, it will be discovered that not a few quiet their abnormal qualms only by liberal renderings of the Congressional Act in more than one particular. For example, there is a clause in the Act permitting compensation for additional papers. The Departments must be astonished at the number of inadvertent omissions, at the sheer carelessness with which attorneys prepare their applications. These errors, of course, must be amended by the transmission of "additional evidence," calling for additional compensation.

Now, it is obvious that it is the novices who should make the most mistakes—the experienced being capable of gathering all the evidence at the start. In other words, it is the unskillful who get the extra pay: who, then, can blame the "old hands" for devising plans to counteract this evil? Blame them or not, we have heard, in effect—not of swindlers only, for that is hardly a sufficient rarity to be matter of special statement—but of the most approved and trustworthy claim agents; men, not only recommended for patronage by benevolent friends of the soldier, but such as the Pension and Auditors' offices themselves would quote to the inexperienced as models—who do not pretend to be bound by this law, and break it in every case. This is accomplished the more easily from the usual disposition of applicants to make the whole fee dependant on success, and to make it high if success be secured. Meanwhile, the prosecutions and convictions for violation of the law we speak of, have been astonishingly few. And that which the statute affects to consider "a high misdemeanor," is simply the commonest thing in the world.

There are many interesting topics of discussion, respecting bounty, pay, pension and prize claims. But our attention is now called to the single one of the methods of reducing the cost of their prosecution. First, then, the extreme *delay* in their settlement amounting sometimes to 12, 18, or even 24 months from the filing of the application, is a great expense, as well as a discomfort and hardship. Especially is this true with poor claimants, like widows and widowed mothers, who, having been dependent on the monthly pay of son or husband, are suddenly cut off from the remittance, and might reach the Poor House before the bounty or pension came. The evil is partially mitigated to some pensioners by the humane provision of sundry States, cities, and towns, in extending them a temporary special aid. But often this special aid expires before the pension is received. At all events, so great has been the distress arising from delay of settlement, that a writer for the daily press some time since liberally reproached the Department at Washington on this ground. A rejoinder was called out, throwing the onus of the blame from the official shoulder, and stating in substance, that the real delay was in making up and forwarding regimental rolls from the armies to Washington; and quicker settlement was impossible. It is possible, therefore, that this trouble is at present irremediable. But if reinforcing the Department with more clerks, if the compulsory procuring of earlier regimental returns, if the appointment of special agents to lift at the point where the load drags so long, if Congress by legislation or appropriation, or the War Department by orders, can remedy the evil,—we may be sure its magnitude will justify the means.

Again, here and there some trifling expenses might be spared the claimant. For instance, certain oaths must be taken before qualified magistrates. The De-

partment requires the authentication of the magistrate's signature. In some States, the State Department which appointed the justice, furnishes only the State seal, as such authentication. For this a fee is charged, which goes in some cases, to the State Treasury. Now a petty fee of half a dollar is not a drop in the State bucket, but a matter of anxious thought to the needy widow. All such fees should be abolished. In the Massachusetts Legislature, last winter, a committee was ordered to consider the expediency of remitting to the widows and widowed mothers of deceased soldiers and others, the fees for certificates and stamps required in prosecuting claims for pensions and bounty and back pay, and other fees received by the State on account of men who die or are wounded in the public service. But our impression is the subject did not reach legislation.

So, too, at the pension agents' offices, in the various States, there are divers official oaths to be taken, for 50 or 75 cents, or some small sum, at every payment. Why not remit these fees? Why not give the salaried officials enough additional pay to compensate them for these perquisites, and refrain from subtracting them from the blood-bought pittance which is ten times due from the Government?

Societies have already been formed for the gratuitous prosecution of soldiers' and sailors' claims against Government. Many of them, however, make the great mistake of paying their agents and officers by office fees, which are announced as the *smallest possible*. This plan operates badly. First, it gives a margin of contingent fees which the agent is tempted to use unfairly. Next, it excites suspicion and incredulity among the beneficiaries. Finally, its uncertain scale of expense apparently favors some applicants more than others.

Our suggestions are then, briefly, that charitable claim agencies should be widely organized,—certainly in all the large cities. They should be systematically and carefully arranged so as to cover the desired ground without interfering with each other. They should be liberally endowed, and started on such a pecuniary basis as not to be dependent on daily fees. Their rule should be, *no expense whatever* to the claimant. If there be small outlays for paper and tape, let the charity be made large enough to cover even stationery. The officials should be men not repulsive, but energetic, intelligent, careful, and sympathetic, and capable of competing with professional claim agents. Many of the latter would more willingly receive a fixed salary from responsible Associations, than an uncertain income, contingent on success, and derived in any event chiefly from such as can ill afford the expenditure. The salary should be high enough to fairly remunerate the *whole* time and attention of the employés; and not such part only as might be spared from the pressing claims of another profession. This accomplished, means should be used for advertising what is done, that its benefits may be practical. The importance and beneficence of such a charity need not be touched on. It would appeal to benevolent patriotism, not only as an act of mercy, but as one of justice.

THE Germano-Danish War seems from latest advices to have resolved itself mainly into two sieges—the siege of Düppel (*Dan. Dybbøl*) and the siege of Fredericia. Düppel is situate in the disputed province of Schleswig, on a headland protruding into the waters of Alsen Sound, while Fredericia is an old fortified town of North Jutland, at the north entrance of the Little Belt. On the advance of the allied armies up the Danish Peninsula in February last, the Prussian contingent were left in charge of Düppel, and was engaged in running parallels up to the works and bombarding the position until the 20th of last month, when they made an assault along the whole lines, of seven hours duration, but they were repulsed by the Danes with a very small loss on both sides. On the 3d inst., the Prussians again commenced a furious bombardment of the works in front of the Düppel bastion, without giving any previous intimation of their intention to open fire. In the town of Sonderberg eighty townspeople, men, women, and children, were killed or wounded, and fifty houses were burned in the centre of the town, into which fifteen hundred shell were thrown. The bombardment continued 48 hours, when it suddenly ceased, to be renewed the following day. The

Danish position was not materially injured. Fredericia (the "Maiden City"—boasting a title analogous to that which Queen BESS was so fond of parading before the world, and perhaps with a better right to the title than the Virgin Queen, if we read aright the latest volume of Dr. FROUDE)—Fredericia, we say, this unsubdued stronghold, is in charge of the Austrian contingent, and is the farthest point north reached by the allied army. The Austrians pushed forward with overwhelming forces in the beginning of March, and invested the fortress on the 8th of that month, since which date up to the latest advices they have been conducting a slow bombardment, and the shells from their rifled artillery are reported to have passed over the position, crossed the straits and reached as far as the town of Middlefart. We have no very late advices as to the limit to which this siege has progressed, or the prospects of its success.

From both of the positions mentioned, the Danish troops have secure lines of retreat to adjoining islands; but the fall of both of them would, as far as we can see, practically complete the conquest of the Danish peninsula—that is, of the whole kingdom excepting its insular portions, which are not likely to be assailed, on account of the inferiority of the Prussian Navy, and the fact that Austria has given pledges to the Western Powers that she will send no fleet into the Baltic.

It is asserted in the official Dresden Journal or April 4th, on the authority of intelligence from London, that Denmark has accepted the conference without armistice or basis; but private advices contradict this statement in the most positive terms.

THE reports on iron-clad vessels by Rear-Admiral PORTER and Commodore JOHN RODGERS, which are given elsewhere in this issue, present many facts of interest to all Navy men and no less to every citizen who follows the progress of naval science. In this country alone has the iron-clad question been discussed in actual and extended practice under the guns of the enemy, and here alone are to be found the men best qualified to give evidence upon the merits of the different classes of vessels and of armoring.

Though we do not now propose to sum up the argument and present the salient points with the conclusions to be drawn from them—as we hope hereafter to do—we may say that the most cursory perusal of these documents will convince the reader that there is no cause for that loud outcry which has been made against the Navy Department for its adoption of the Monitor system and the extent to which it has built this class of iron-clads. The Monitors have proved their efficiency for the purposes for which they were designed. They are cheap, they are for all practical purposes invulnerable; they carry guns of a size which it is impossible to mount on any but a turreted ship, and which throw projectiles which need only a short range and fair target to penetrate perhaps any English or French broadside afloat. With some disadvantages, they yet solve the problem of an iron-clad vessel for defensive warfare, better than anything which Europe has yet presented, and we may, indeed, say, better than anything she is likely to invent. The report of Commodore RODGERS, the hero of the *Weehawken*, is especially valuable and confirmatory of what we say. Indeed, we feel sure that the country may rest content, that although our Navy list may not contain the names of fleets of *Warriors* and *Gloires*, it does register a strong fleet of lighter, more easily manœuvred, and really more serviceable vessels than the huge iron-clads of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. And having such a fleet, we may never fear the presence of *Warrior* or *Gloire*, *Bellerophon* or *Normandie* on our coasts or in our harbors.

Against earthworks the Monitors are not effective. Admiral DU PONT's point as to this is undoubtedly correct. They were given to do at Charleston a kind of work for which they were not especially fitted; but they proved their comparative impregnability and vindicated their claim of defensive power. As a means of harbor defence, and in attacking other vessels, wooden or iron-clad, they are more valuable, and, indeed, a great advance on any vessel of which we know. But the public has asked too much of the Monitors and of their commanders. They have answered every reasonable expectation, and done the work for which they were designed thoroughly and well.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Saxon army has just been increased by 2,000 men.

The Spanish journals announce that the *Gerona*, an iron-clad frigate, has just been successfully launched at Carthagena, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

THE Hamburg Senate is arming and fitting at its own expense a steam flotilla, for the defence of the Elbe, which is to be placed under the command of the Austrian Rear-Admiral WULLERSDORF.

CAPTAIN RODGERS' last improved patent anchor bears a test of 50 per cent. in excess of the Admiralty proof without any permanent deflection, which, together with the extraordinary holding power it is capable of, makes it not only the best, but really the least expensive, anchor known.

THE French Minister of Marine decided that renewable leave of absence of six months should be delivered to all petty officers and seamen of the maritime inscription who, on the 1st April next, had completed three years' active service. This does not look as if any apprehension existed of a naval war.

SUGGESTIONS are said to have been made to the Admiralty by naval architects for the construction of two-decked iron-clad vessels, somewhat similar to the French ships *Solferino* and *Magenta*, which in the experimental cruise last year, displayed sea-going qualities superior to those possessed by the frigates.

THE Hanse Towns are making vigorous preparations for repelling attacks upon their, at present, defenceless coasts. With this object Hamburg has bought two men-of-war from Austria for 500,000 thalers, but it is said they are not fit for much. At the same time six rifled 24-pounders have been offered to that city from here.

A HEAVY train of ammunition for the allied Germans had a narrow escape whilst being conveyed from Altona by special train to Rendsburg. On arriving at one of the stations it was found that the friction of the wheels, increased by the superincumbent weight, had been so great as to cause partial ignition, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious consequences.

It has been determined to adopt the Whitworth rifle as the future arm of the British service, and the whole of the Line regiments stationed at Aldershot, also three companies of the 60th Rifle Brigade, ordered to Woolwich to undergo a course of practice, with some other troops, are to be immediately supplied from the store, which has been accumulated in the Royal Arsenal for distribution.

THE Prussian Government has informed the Senate of Frankfurt that it intends to send a reinforcement of 800 men there, and has requested that preparations might be made for their accommodation. The Senate bluntly refused, as such an increase of the burdens of that place could only be decreased by the Diet, while the Federal garrison, already 5,000 men strong, is there for no purpose whatever, except the great annoyance of the citizens, who want to get rid of it altogether.

VICE-Admiral BONAARD met thirty pupils of the marine, who had been brought to Paris for a holiday by their master, and the worthy Admiral, after a few minutes' conversation with them, conducted them to a pastrycook's shop, went in, and bargained, while they waited outside, for the entire contents of the shop, which was paid for, and the Admiral returned, explained the fact to the youngsters, and gave the order "Charge!" whereat there was a rush, and the body of thirty pupils proceeded with avidity to glut the shop—a feat which was completed in the course of an hour, to the gratification of the Admiral, and doubtless also of the pupils, who gave him a hearty cheer for his cheer given them so heartily.

THE Italian fleet is rapidly becoming powerful enough to occasion an uneasy feeling in Austria, who would be less willing to see the Italians control the Mediterranean than to have it a "French Lake." The arrival of the *Re d'Italia* was looked for with much interest. The harbor of Spezia, near Genoa, in which a naval arsenal is now forming, is one of the most capacious in Europe, and great efforts are making to organize all matters necessary for the maintenance of a powerful fleet, which was one of the most prominent designs of the late Count CAVOUR. From an official report it appears that the Italian fleet at present consists of 14 iron-clads, 34 screw, and 16 paddle steamers, besides 18 sailing vessels, carrying 324 guns and 21,930 men.

A CERTAIN Herr WACHENHUSEN, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, and known in Germany as a military author—especially for his lively descriptions of camp life and scenes of warfare—who is now with the army as a guest and visitor of the officers, with many of whom he is personally acquainted, has started the idea of getting up military theatricals to enliven the dullness of the men not in the trenches, in imitation of the celebrated theatre of the French Zouaves before Sebastopol. His proposal seems to find favor at headquarters, and he has therefore actually written to the superintendent and manager of the King's Theatre at Berlin to request the loan of scenery, dresses, and other requisites for getting up a theatre for the amusement of the army. He says they are not in a worse position than the allied armies were in the Crimea, and as Alsen must necessarily be

garrisoned for a long period after the fall of Düppel, such a theatre cannot fail to be a source of interest and innocent amusement, and help the soldiers to pass through the monotonous dullness of their position.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes to that paper that orders have been given to hold the war squadron in readiness, on the ground that *une escadre ne s'improvise pas*. The Arsenal at Grenoble and Toulouze have been displaying some activity; but there have been none of those tremendous preparations which took place for months before the war in Italy broke out. Soldiers on furlough have had their leave prolonged until July. Still, there is great truth in the argument of the war advocates, that if there are no preparations making it is because they have been all made beforehand, and that the government is now ready for any emergency. Great preparations were made in July last; the dépôt of the military train at Vernon is as full of wagons, ambulances, ammunition carts, &c., as it can possibly be; and large quantities of shoes and clothing were collected at Strasbourg as long ago as last September.

SOME very interesting and successful demonstrations of the wood time-fuzes, invented by Colonel BOXER, Superintendent of the Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, were made at Shoeburyness on the 17th ult. These fuzes being fitted to ARMSTRONG'S shells, were fired with extraordinary exactitude against a 9-inch thick wooden target, distant 800 yards, and an earth-work distant 1,000 yards. The object being to ascertain whether the fuze would explode on impact, twelve shells were fired, and it was found that eleven of these had taken effect precisely as was intended. The same course was repeated with the same result, and against wooden ships these fuzes would prove most destructive, and certainly deter them from approaching batteries without the imminent danger of destruction. This was the first public trial of the wood fuze; the BOXER metal time-fuze has been generally adopted for some time past. On the same day some further experiments were made with HALE'S 24-pounder rocket, but the result was not so favorable as the sanguine projector had anticipated, when he declared that his system would supersede the gun.

THE substitute system appears to be working admirably in France. One effect is to retain in the service a far greater number of old soldiers than used to be the case, when as soon as a man had served his time he hastened to bid a lasting farewell to all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and return home to cultivate his laurels, or as the French put it more prosaically and truly, *planter ses choux*. Now the Army Fund, which is made up of sums received from drafted persons who do not wish to serve, enables the government to give a premium for reenlistment, and also to increase the pension of a soldier who retires after twenty-five years' service. The consequence of this is, that the army, instead of losing every year a contingent of men eager to return home, retains a considerable number of veterans. On the 1st of January last 298,904 men under arms counted four years' service, 70,066 had been in the army from eight to fourteen years, 21,449 from fourteen to twenty years, and 11,313 over twenty years. It thus appears that of an army of 401,000 men upwards of 100,000 are seasoned veterans, having served at least eight years.

DANISH WAR ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Herald* asserts that the Prussian patrols scour the country during the night time, and carry off all males between 20 and 50 years of age, even clergymen, and force them to work at the trenches before Fredericia, in order to prevent the Danish garrison from disturbing their siege works.

The Prussian army concentrated round Düppel amounts at this moment to more than 60,000 men, and can be reinforced in a very short time by 10,000 more, who are stationed not far off. But from the peculiar nature of the ground it would be utterly impossible for any general alive to bring such a large body of troops into a position where they could operate simultaneously.

The English papers—not at all reliable authority—tell sad stories of the conduct of the Austrian soldiers, who, according to them, "plunder wherever they come, and the Prussian guard stationed around Fredericia does the same. They enter shops, take what they like without paying, break open cellars and warehouses, and the officers decline to interfere. It is even stated that the Croats, the most brutal of them all, have entered farmhouses and cut slices of flesh out of the living cattle."

The Austrian troops have had to contend not only with uncommonly heavy roads and great natural difficulties in Jutland, but also with a very hostile population. As in Schleswig, the long road from Osthabe to the north of Jutland abounds in leading positions, which seem as if they had been made on purpose for affording opportunities to a corps retreating northwards to arrest the progress of an invader, as was done at Oversee. Similar to their tactics of 1849, the Danes have constructed numerous abatis, in order to render the advance of the enemy as difficult as possible.

The following requisitions are made daily by the Austrians upon the town of Horsens, containing only 5000 to 6000 inhabitants; 40,000lbs. bread, 16,000lbs. meat, 700lbs. pork, 5500lbs. rice, 15 cks. spirits, 550lbs. sugar, 550lbs. coffee, 67,000lbs. oats, 33,500lbs. hay, 1300lbs. tobacco, 2500 cigars, 700 bottles wine, 20,100lbs. straw, and 500 bags. At Aarhus and Veile similar requisitions were made, and several citizens and officials carried away as security for their prompt delivery, being threatened with death, "according to the usages of war," in case of non-compliance.

On the 20th of March, Sunday, a furious bombardment took place at Düppel, in honor of the birthday of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, which reached its climax about noon, when that prince paid a visit to the trenches before the place. With all their boasted precision of firing, the Prussians have not yet been able to set on fire the windmill on the most elevated spot, and on which the Danes have erected an observatory, though the prince has promised a reward of twenty dollars to the artillerymen of the gun that succeeds in achieving it. Two shots have hit it, but neither of them set it on fire.

The Danish correspondent of the Paris *Patrie*, who writes amidst a storm of shot and shell, cannot but admire the long range of the Prussian guns, and perhaps their accuracy. The enemy opened fire on Fredericia at a distance of between 3500 and 4000 metres—one may say yards,—and all the balls and shells passed over the bastions and into the town. Many peaceable habitations were soon in ruins, the fortifications remaining untouched. The editor of the Fredericia journal mournfully announces that he must suspend his issue till after the siege, which the French correspondent thinks will last some time, as Fredericia is strong and determined.

Some of the German papers have accused the Danes of having poisoned the Austrian and Prussian soldiers on their entry into Horsens, Veile and Skanderborg; but it turns out that they accidentally poisoned themselves, for in greedily ransacking the shops in those towns for drink they actually mistook petroleum for brandy, and gulped down vinegar for wine. At the apothecaries' shops too they freely emptied the most inviting looking bottles, and thus spirits of wine, aqua fortis, and even spirits of turpentine, disappeared quickly in a wholesale manner. As neither party understood the language of the other, remonstrances and warnings were useless; but it is certainly not fair to charge the Danish shopkeepers with wilfully poisoning the enemies of their country.

They tell a story in Paris of a Danish officer who has taken on himself the mission of studying the deviations, according to distance, of the rifles of the Prussians. He goes every day to the advanced posts, provided with a glass, and makes a memorandum of his observations. The day before yesterday a German rifleman perceived this officer on the look-out at the distance of about 600 metres. The soldier, instinctively obedient to military discipline, respectfully made a salute, and then proceeded to attempt to lodge a ball in the officer's body. The latter rejoiced at the opportunity of making a fresh observation, and whilst the soldier placed himself against a tree in order to take a steadier aim, the officer raised his glass to watch his movements. "That is all right," said he; "the muzzle is just on a line with my breast—we shall see." The trigger was pulled, and the Dane quietly wrote down, "At the distance of about 600 yards the deviation of a ball from a rifled musket is about one metre."

THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE French Minister of the Marine has transmitted to the Minister of War a list of the vessels in the Imperial Navy in foreign seas, which are considered as being in a condition for service in 1864. These are as follows:

Mexique.—Bellone, Forfait, Flèche, Sainte-Barbe, Tempête, Tourmente, Pique, Tactique, Darien, Magellan, Colbert, Lavoisier, Milan, Brandon, Ardèche, Eure, Finistère, Saône, Drôme, Entreprenante.

Océan Pacifique.—Pallas, Victoire, d'Assas, Diamant, Rhin, Cordelière, Egérie.

Chine.—Sémiramis, Dupleix, Monge, Tancredi, Henney, Dordogne, Deroulède, Hong-Kong, Kienchan, Mirage.

Sénégal.—Bourrasque, Couleuvre, Espadon, Archimède, Africain, Grand-Bassam, Basilic, Crocodile, Griffon, Ecur-euil, Sénégalaise, Trombe.

According to statistics recently published, the French Government possesses at present, either finished or in progress of completion, 43 screw iron-plated vessels, being altogether of the force of 24,000 horses, with 1,356 guns. Of these there are 4 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 19 gunboats, and 1 ship with a spur. The French Navy possesses further, 245 screw steam vessels, representing a force of 63,850 horses, and carrying of 5,528 guns. There are, moreover, 85 paddle-wheel steamers, carrying 538 guns, together with 105 sailing vessels, carrying 2,344 guns,—making altogether 478 ships, 9,766 guns, and 107,075 horsepower. The French Merchant Navy comprises nearly 15,000 sailing vessels, 600 steamers, and 9,000 fishing boats. Advices from Cherbourg state that the fitting out of the iron-coated frigates is being continued with the greatest activity. It is believed that the *Invincible* and *Couronne* may commence their trial trips the beginning of next week. *Solferino* is to be taken out of dock about the middle of April.

THE PURE ARABIAN HORSE.—Mr. GIFFORD PALGRAVE has lately given, before the Geographical Society of London, an account of his travels in Oman, a kingdom in the southeast corner of Arabia, through which he travelled in the guise of a wandering doctor. He had been absent from England eighteen years. The fame of a cure, by an infinitesimal dose of strychnine, brought him before the King at the Wahabite capital, and he there had two opportunities of examining the royal stud, which consists of the purest breed of the Arabian horse, the celebrated Nuji breed, none of which had ever been or would be sent to Europe. They were never sold by any chance whatever. They could only be got either in war or as a present, or as a heritage from father to son. Whatever we can imagine of perfect beauty in a horse is said to be outdone by them. They are a small breed, rarely exceeding fifteen hands high. The prevailing color is gray. Not a single bay could be seen. Chestnut was occasionally seen. Some were mottled, a few were white, but none were perfectly black. The beauty of the race was in the excessive cleanness of the legs, which resembled those of the stag more than the horse, in the extraordinary delicacy of the muscle, the graceful sweep of the haunches, the beautiful set-on of the tail, and in the extreme slope of the shoulder-blade, which gives these horses a pliancy such as he had never seen in any other breed. There were 130 horses in the royal stables.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

On account of the mass of documents contained in the report upon the subject of iron-clads, just submitted by Secretary Welles to Congress, we are obliged to content ourselves with a summary of such portions of the reports and correspondence as does not bear directly upon the question of the character and capacity of our Monitor fleet. The Senate resolution of inquiry under which the documents were given to Congress will be found in our report of the proceedings of that body in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for December 20th, 1863, p. 284.

A similar resolution of inquiry was adopted by the House, February 20th. In responding to these, Secretary Welles, in his official letter transmitting the documents, says:

As the principal objects of inquiry in these several resolutions, though varying in detail, are essentially the same, the reply is made to embody in one document the official correspondence and records of the Department, commencing with the first recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the 4th of July, 1861, and the legislation by Congress at the then special session consequent on that recommendation, together with the reports of the Boards which have from time to time been constituted, also the reports of naval officers, engineers and others, with such general information deemed valuable as has been communicated to the Department from intelligent and reliable sources in regard to the qualities and services of the armored vessels.

The Secretary's reply, in the same letter, to specific inquiries on the part of the House will be found on page 568 of the last number of this Journal. In answer to the inquiry "whether General Gillmore complained of a want of co-operation on the part of Rear-Admiral Dupont," he says, in addition:

It will be seen by the letter accompanying this communication, that General Gillmore, on the 20th of June, said, "I can do nothing until Admiral Dupont's successor arrives and gets ready to work." The Admiral has no instructions, and does not feel at liberty to put his vessels into action on the eve of relinquishing his command.

Yet the Department had written Rear-Admiral Dupont, on the 6th of June, "General Gillmore has been ordered to take charge of the Department of the South, and you will please afford him all the aid and assistance in your power in conducting his operations." The receipt of this order was acknowledged by Rear-Admiral Dupont on the 14th of June. It may be stated also that his original primary instructions, in May, 1862, were to co-operate with the army, unless the movement should be purely naval, when the army would render him every assistance.

The Department has no information as to "who devised the plan of attack on Fort Sumter by Rear-Admiral Dupont on April 7, 1863," but has never doubted that it originated and belonged exclusively to that officer. The plan was not communicated to this Department previous to its being made, nor did that officer ask the Department for more troops, though he on one or two occasions incidentally mentioned that "more troops are necessary."

On no occasion, anywhere nor at any time, did Rear-Admiral Dupont "protest to the Department against making said attack." No order previous to that date was given him to attack Fort Sumter, or in any manner act against his judgment in the operations before Charleston; on the contrary, the Department wrote him explicitly, on the 31st of January, 1863, that it did "not desire to urge an attack upon Charleston with inadequate means, and if after careful examination you deem the number of iron-clads insufficient to render the capture of that port reasonably certain, it must be abandoned." No "suggestions or plans of that officer, or requisitions for more ships were refused or declined by the Navy Department previous to his attack upon the defenses of Charleston." In his dispatch of June 3d, 1863, Rear-Admiral Dupont says he did not hesitate to "ask the Department for all the iron-clads that could be spared, and I am happy to say that the Department spared no pains to increase the force of these vessels." And finally, in answer to the inquiry "whether the port of Charleston is absolutely closed to blockade runners since the Monitors went inside the bar," it gives me pleasure to state that the Department has received no information that any vessel has reached the city of Charleston since the month of July.

In justice to the Department, it should be stated that the averment in the preamble of the 13th of January, that the Secretary of the Navy "has not communicated with his report the official and detailed dispatches and reports of the officers in command of the armored vessels executing those attacks," is a grave mistake—made inadvertently, I have no doubt, and without an examination of the annual reports and accompanying documents of this Department for the years 1862 and 1863, for included with them were the "dispatches and reports referred to which had been transmitted to Congress on the 1st of December, 1862, and on the 7th of December, 1863, respectively, and were severally printed with the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy of those years.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Honorable SCOTT L. COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The documents accompanying the letter are classified into six sections or chapters. The first contains extracts from the Reports of the Secretary relative to iron-clads, the action of the Department in deciding upon plans, letters from Mr. Ericsson relative to the inception of the "Monitors," and other miscellaneous documents. Next follows the reports and correspondence from and with the North Atlantic Squadron. This includes the official reports and dispatches in regard to the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack*, the particulars of which are too well known to require republication. Among the new matter is a dispatch stating that "the President directs that the *Monitor* be not too much exposed, and that in no event shall any attempt be made to proceed with her unattended to Norfolk." A large number of papers relative to the passage of the Monitor vessels from point to point and bearing upon their seaworthiness are given.

The third chapter relates to the South Atlantic Squadron. It contains the instructions for the capture of Charleston, which are very brief, leaving all the details to the Admiral. The first is dated May 13th, 1862; and the second, under which the attack was made, is as follows:—

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 6, 1863.
Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR:—The *New Ironsides*, *Passaic*, *Montauk*, *Patapsco*, and *Weehawken*, iron-clads, have been ordered to and are now on the way to join your command, to enable you to enter the harbor of Charleston, and demand the surrender of all its defenses, or suffer the consequences of a refusal.

General Hunter will be sent to Port Royal, with about ten thousand men, to act as shall be deemed best after consultation with yourself. The capture of this most important port, however, rests solely upon the success of the naval force, and it is committed to your hands to execute with the confidence the Department reposes in your eminent ability and energy.

Successful at Charleston, the only remaining point within the limits of your command is Savannah. If this place can be captured by the iron-clads, attack it immediately, under the panic which will be produced by the fall of Charleston. If part only of the iron-clads are required to make the attack at Savannah—and I trust such may be the case—send off the remainder under careful towage to Pensacola. If Savannah cannot be attacked with iron-clads, send immediately upon the fall of Charleston the *New Ironsides* and two of the others, conveyed, to Pensacola. Do not allow the *New Ironsides* to wait for her mate, she can be conveyed. The importance of striking a blow at once at Mobile, in the event of the fall of Charleston, will be apparent to your mind.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

In responding to this, under date of January 24th, Admiral Dupont said:—

The Department is aware that I have never shrunk from assuming any responsibility which circumstances called for, nor desired to place any failure of mine on others. But the interests involved in the success or failure of this undertaking strike me as so momentous to the Nation, at home and abroad, at this particular period, that I am confident it will require no urging from me to induce the Department to put at my disposal every means in its power to insure success, especially by sending additional iron-clads, if possible, to those mentioned in your dispatch.

The army is not ready, even for the limited co-operation it can give, though anxious to render every assistance.

The reply of the Department is dated on the 31st of January, and is as follows:—

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 31, 1863.
Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR:—Your confidential dispatch, No. 35, dated the 24th inst., has been received.

The Department does not desire to urge an attack upon Charleston with inadequate means; and if, after careful examination, you deem the number of iron-clads insufficient to render the capture of that port reasonably certain, it must be abandoned. The Department is not acquainted with the harbor obstructions constructed by the rebels, and therefore cannot advise with you in regard to those obstacles. If they are not considered sufficient to prevent your entrance, it is not believed possible for the rebels to prevent your success with all other means combined. The five iron-clads sent you are all that the Department has completed on the Atlantic coast, with the exception of one retained at Newport News, to watch the iron-clad *Richmond*. No others are likely to be finished and sent to sea within the next six months. A large number of our best wooden vessels—necessary for the blockade, but not for the attack—are unfortunately required in the West Indies, to pursue the *Florida* and *Alabama*. This withdrawal of blockading vessels renders the capture of Charleston and Mobile imperative, and the Department will share the responsibility imposed upon the commanders who make the attempt.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum furnished by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 18th of February, Rear-Admiral Dupont was advised that the *Monitor Catskill* would be sent to him, and on the 6th of March that the *Nantuxet* and *Keokuk* would be added to his squadron. Then follows the detailed reports relative to the attack on the 7th of April, which have been heretofore published.

Previous to receiving news of the attack, the Department on the 2d of April, 1863, sent the following order to Admiral Dupont:—

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1863.
Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR:—The exigencies of the public service are so pressing in the Gulf, that the Department directs you to send all the iron-clads that are in a fit condition to move after your present attack upon Charleston directly to New Orleans, reserving to yourself only two.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Under date of April 22, Admiral Dupont, in a long letter, reviews an article in the *Baltimore American* of April 15, relative to the attack upon Sumter, the publication of which he supposes was sanctioned by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Mr. Fulton's editorial dispatches were reported to be sent to him in duplicate for approval. He denied that Mr. Fulton expressed the feelings of "nine-tenths of the officers," as he claimed to; says that though he did not hold a council of war, and never held one in his life, the opinion of the nine captains of the nine iron-clads were in harmony with his own that the attack ought not to be renewed. This opinion he was not, however, aware of until after he had announced his determination of withdrawing the fleet. The Admiral also complains that his official dispatches have not been published.

In his reply, under date of May 15th, the Secretary says:—

The Press has been generally lenient and indulgent towards you, and the censures under a great disappointment have been comparatively few. That all should not have taken the same view of so important a movement and failure is not surprising, and that there should have been some harsh and even unjust criticism was perhaps to have been expected.

He also corrects Admiral Dupont's impression relative to Mr. Fox, who, he states, has no responsibility in any form for what appears in the *Baltimore American*. In response to the Admiral's expression of disappointment that his report was not published, Mr. Welles says:—

What public benefit, let me ask, could be derived from its publicity? You had received, both from the President and myself, communications enjoining upon you to continue to menace Charleston in view of operations in other quarters. It must be obvious to you that a publication of your letters, stating that a purely naval attack on Charleston could not succeed—that you had never advised the measure—representing it as utterly hopeless, could be productive of no public benefit, and would involve yourself, and probably others, in a controversy that would be in every respect injurious.

I have not published your reports, because, in my judgment, duty to the country forbade it. They may justify the failure at Charleston and excuse you for abandoning, after a single brief effort, a purpose that the Nation had deeply at heart, and for which the Department had, with your concurrence and supposed approval, made the most expensive and formidable preparations ever undertaken in this country; but such publications could have inspired no zeal among loyal men, and would have encouraged those in rebellion.

In abandoning the great object for which we have labored so many months, and precipitately withdrawing from the harbor, your motives have not been questioned, but I have not deemed it expedient or wise to publish to the world your reports of your failure, and your hopelessness of success.

It has not appeared to me necessary to your justification that the powers of assault or resistance of our iron-clad vessels should be deprecated, and I regret that there should have been any labored effort for that purpose.

On the 27th of May Rear-Admiral Dupont replies to the letter of the 15th, and after putting himself right relative to the Assistant Secretary, takes exception to the statement that the public Press had been generally just and generous toward him. He says there can be no leniency where there has been no offence, and he claims to have done his whole duty, skillfully and faithfully, in the attack upon the defenses of Charleston. He dislikes also the terms in which the Department is pleased to comment upon the expression of his regret that the official reports of the attack upon Charleston had not been published, and adds:—

I desire to call the attention of the Department to its statement that I precipitately withdrew from the harbor of Charleston, abandoning the great object for which we had labored so many months. This charge is a serious one, and highly derogatory to my professional character. When I withdrew the iron-clad vessels from action on the evening of the 7th, I did so because I deemed it too late in the day to attempt to force a passage through the obstructions which we had encountered, and I fully intended to resume offensive operations the next day, but when I received the reports of the commanders of the iron-clads, as to the injuries those vessels had sustained, and their performance in action, I was fully convinced that a renewal of the attack could not result in the capture of Charleston, but would in all probability end in the destruction of a portion of the iron-clad fleet, and might leave several of them sunk within reach of the enemy (which opinion, I afterwards learned, was fully shared in by all their commanders), I therefore determined not to renew the attack.

The letters of the Secretary of May 13th, the reply of Rear-Admiral

Dupont of June 3d, and the subsequent letter of the Department of June 26th follow. We give them in full:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 14, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR:—Your several dispatches, with the reports of yourself and the commanding officers who participated in the affair of the 7th of April, were duly received. If the results at Charleston were not all that we wished, there was much in them that was gratifying. Brief as was the conflict, the fire brought to bear on the *Monitor* vessels was such as could have been sustained by no ordinary boats, and demonstrates their power of resistance, and their adaptation for harbor purposes. That the vessels in that engagement should have returned from the encounter with so few casualties, and the loss of but one life, is certainly remarkable, and in itself a subject of congratulation.

In view of operations elsewhere, it was deemed essential that the military forces at Charleston and its vicinity should, for a time at least, be retained there, whatever might be the termination of the naval engagement. Hence my letter of the 11th, and also the telegram of the President, which you received by the *Freedom*, and which appear to be not only in unison with your convictions, but have, I am sorry to perceive, inflicted pain where none was intended. Nothing was further from the purpose of the President, or of the Department, than any censure upon you in those communications. We had not sufficient data when they were written to form an opinion of the merits of the conflict. It would be wrong to say we have not been in some degree disappointed, but until the 8th of April the harbor and defenses of Charleston were to us a sealed book. We knew little of them, but had hoped that you, during the blockade and months of preparation, had become possessed of their true character. I had, it is true, received no intimation from you that you was thus informed; nor had I indeed been advised of your opinions and views in regard to the feasibility or probable result of the demonstrations that were to be made, but which had been canvassed and fully understood when you visited Washington last autumn; and any subsequent movement had, I supposed, your concurrence. I had not pressed you to be communicative, for to you had been confided, as naval commander, the entire management of not only the attack on Charleston, but the whole operations of the naval forces of the South Atlantic Squadron. I did suppose the attack on Charleston had your hearty approval, and hence for many months we have bent the earnest energies of the Department and the service to answer your requisitions and afford you the necessary assistance, often by depriving other squadrons of that support that was actually necessary for their efficiency. Had you at any time expressed an opinion against the expediency of an attack, or a belief that it would be disastrous, such was my confidence in you, and my respect for your intelligence and capability, that I should certainly have reviewed the subject, and not unlikely an entirely different arrangement of our forces would have been projected. I had supposed there was between us an entire concurrence of opinion; and the expression in your dispatch of the 16th ult., that you did not advise the attack, is the first intimation to the Department or the Government that you, the Admiral in command, entertained a doubt of either the propriety or expediency of the movement.

I regret that there should not have been entire frankness in this matter. It was certainly due, not only to me, your friend, but to the country and the service, that you, who have, as you remark, had eighteen months experience and close study of the military and naval position in the tenure of the sea coast within the limits of your command, should have given the Department, that so implicitly trusted you, the benefits of your knowledge, observation, and experience.

I can well suppose that you may have been reluctant to give an opinion adverse to our object, that earnestly engaged the attention of the Department and of the whole country; yet such were and are the relations between us that I had reason, personally as well as officially, to expect from you a free expression of your opinions, your views, and your judgment, on a measure of such transcendent importance. A young and inexperienced officer might have been excused from being sensitive on such a matter, but an officer of established reputation, of mature age, whose courage, sagacity, and experience, had placed him at the head of his profession, and on whose knowledge and judgment the Department, as you well know, relied, should not have been backward in communicating his views and opinions on a question that so materially affected the character of the Navy and the welfare of the country.

I have been disappointed in receiving from you no suggestions in regard to future movements since the conclusion you arrived at, that a purely naval attack on Charleston cannot be successful. Would you recommend a combined naval and army movement, and that promptly or deliberately; or would you advise an entire abandonment of operations against the place and limit ourselves to a mere blockade of the harbor? Your information and experience ought not at such a time to be withheld from, but should be communicated to the Government. There should be no reserve in this matter. We all have a duty to perform, and should give our undivided energies of body and mind, and whatever useful information we possess to the country.

In a late communication, elaborately refuting a newspaper criticism on your proceedings, you express your disappointment that the official report of yourself and the officers in command of the iron-clad vessels have not been published. As no inconsiderable portions of those reports were devoted to a detail of the imperfections, or supposed imperfections, of a class of formidable vessels of our service, the effect of such a publication would have been to discourage our friends and to encourage the rebels. This I could not do, although the disparagement of those vessels might have furnished an ample justification, if one were necessary, for the failure to obtain complete success at Charleston.

I regretted there was not a report of the battle, which we might have published at once, and another and distinct report in regard to the turreted vessels which we are just bringing into service, and concerning which it would have been inexcusable to have informed our enemies. But as the whole subject was blended in the reports, and the failure imputed not so much to the defenses, obstructions and other causes, as to the vessels, which if not in every respect all that was expected, certainly sustained a fire such as no vessels ever before encountered and escaped, the country is, I conceive, better served by omitting for the present their publication.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

FLAGSHIP WARASH,

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 3, 1863.

Dispatch No. 285—1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's communication of the 14th ult., informing me of the receipt of my several dispatches, accompanied by the reports of the commanding officers who participated in the attack upon the forts of Charleston on the 9th of April last.

The tone of this communication is so different from the one which immediately followed it, dated on the 15th ult., and to which I have already replied by the *Arago*, that I desire to answer it more at length, and to meet the statements of the Department, as contained therein, as fully as may be in my power, and with every mark of consideration due to its distinguished head.

I am well aware, as the Department observes, that the results at Charleston were not all that were wished for, and I quite agree with the Department that there was, nevertheless, much in them that was gratifying, particularly that the loss of life was so small, and that the capacity of the iron-clads for enduring the hot and heavy fire brought to bear upon them, which would have destroyed any vessels of wood heretofore used in warfare, was made so evident. But I must take leave to remind the Department that ability to endure is not a sufficient element wherewith to gain victories, that endurance must be accompanied with a corresponding power to inflict injury on the enemy; and I will improve the present occasion to repeat the expression of my conviction which I have already conveyed to the Department in former letters, that the weakness of the *Monitor* class of vessels, in this important particular, is fatal to their attempts against fortifications having outlying obstructions, as at the Ogeechee and at Charleston, or against other fortifications upon elevations, as at Fort Darling, or against any modern fortifications before which they must anchor or lie at rest and receive much more than they can return. With even their diminished surface they are not invulnerable, and their various mechanical contrivances for working their turrets and guns are so liable to immediate derangement that, in the brief though fierce engagement at Charleston, five out of eight were disabled, and, as I mentioned last, detailed report to the Department, a half an hour more fighting would, in my judgment, have placed them all *hors de combat*. The Department refers to its order of the 11th April, and to a telegram from the President, which directed the retention of the military forces of the United

States near to Charleston, in view of operations elsewhere; and that the Department states its impression that these dispatches were not in unison with my convictions, and expresses its regret that I should have been pained by their nature, when nothing was further from the intention of the President, or of the Department, than a design to censure me in those communications.

The letter of the Department was unexceptionable, but I certainly did consider the telegram of the President as implying a censure upon myself, and I desire most respectfully to submit, as some evidence that such a belief was not unreasonably entertained by me, that the President, with great kindness, in a second dispatch, and before he could have known what impression his first had made, took occasion to state, much to my gratification, that he had not intended to censure me.

In regard to the subject matter of the order of the Department of the 11th of April, and to that of the accompanying telegram, I desire to state here that the order of the Department of the 2d of April had been received by me on the 5th, and was so imperative, and so fully explanatory of the reasons for making it imperative, that I had, as mentioned in my dispatch No. 267, proceeded, on the 12th, as soon as was practicable, to Port Royal with the Monitors, to put them under repairs before sending them to their new destination. The order of the 11th and the telegram found me here, in compliance with the previous order of April 2d.

It was in replying to this telegram, which I then believed to imply a censure upon my action at Charleston, that I deemed it due to myself to state that I had never advised the attack on Charleston; and I perceive the Department has taken special exception to this expression, and has dwelt upon it at considerable length in its letter to which I am now replying. A reference to my correspondence with the Department, and more particularly, my letters to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will certainly show that I never advised the attack on Charleston at all, but if made, it should be accompanied by a sufficient number of troops to insure success; and an inspection of this correspondence, which, with the Assistant Secretary was constantly maintained, and which put him, and, as I supposed, the Department also, in full possession of my views as to every matter connected with my command, will relieve me, I feel assured, from the imputation that I did not keep the Department sufficiently advised of my opinions as to the operations contemplated on this coast; and I beg to refer to the same correspondence as containing all the information obtained by me from every source, in regard to the defenses of Charleston; and I feel, after such information, Charleston harbor continued to be as a sealed book to the Department, it was equally so to me.

The Department, in continuing its remarks upon the want of information from me, as the Admiral commanding, observes, nevertheless, "that the feasibility and the probable results of the demonstrations that were to be made, had been canvassed and fully understood when I visited Washington last autumn."

The honorable Secretary will remember how very few words passed on the subject between him and myself. It was, however, more fully discussed with the Assistant Secretary, who proposed that I should return to my station by way of Hampton Roads, in order that we might further canvass the matter; and he accompanied me that far from Washington. But nothing was matured, and for the reason that all was still in the vague future. Not a new iron-clad, except the *New Ironsides*, was yet finished, and the original Monitor was on the dock in the Washington Navy Yard. The defects of the *New Ironsides* were glaring, particularly the contracted size of her pilot-house, and its improper location behind the enormous smoke-stack, shutting out all view ahead, and most materially interfering with the management of the vessel in battle—defects painfully realized in the attack on Charleston.

I remember, however, that in our discussion the confidence of the Assistant Secretary in the Monitor class of vessels was so profound as to lead him to say that one Monitor alone would cause the immediate evacuation of Charleston; upon which occasion, not entertaining such unlimited faith in the powers of those vessels, nor disposed to underestimate an enemy, I took the liberty of reminding him that one Monitor, aided by the *Galena* and *Naugatuck*, both iron-clads, with several wooden gunboats, had failed to take Fort Darling, notwithstanding the great gallantry displayed on that occasion.

The Department will, therefore, perceive that when I left Washington there was really nothing matured, though I was firmly impressed with the fixed determination of the Department that Charleston should be attacked, and that, with the iron-clads, that attack must necessarily be successful.

The powers and adaptability of these vessels were as much a sealed book to me as the defenses of Charleston to the Department; but, under all the circumstances, to wit: the imperfect knowledge of those defenses and of the powers of the iron-clads, in which the Department had expressed unbounded confidence, no officer would hesitate to make the experiment; and I gave to it my whole heart and energy, not hesitating to ask the Department for all the iron-clads that could be spared; and I am happy to say that the Department spared no pains to increase the force of those vessels.

While preparations were making and the completion of the Monitors was going on, the trials in the *Ugashiee* took place. As the Department is aware, the results here were most discouraging. Two attacks successively made by one Monitor, with gunboats and a mortar vessel, had no effect on a fort with seven (7) guns, protected with piling and torpedoes. This was followed by a bombardment of eight (8) hours, with three of the gunboats and three mortar vessels; and, as before, with a like result. The injuries to the Monitors were extensive, and their offensive powers found to be feeble in dealing with forts, particularly earthworks.

It may, perhaps, be said that it was my duty to have placed before the Department, in more emphatic terms than were used by me, the deductions to be drawn from these preliminary trials; for if three Monitors, with gunboats and mortar vessels, following two previous trials on Fort McAllister with one Monitor and the wooden boats, had failed to reach or take a seven (7) gun battery, how were eight or nine iron-clads, of all kinds, to capture the defenses of Charleston, consisting of continuous lines of works and forts extending for several miles, and mounting some hundreds of guns of improved make, and with a more complicated and more formidable system of obstructions? But as these were deductions patent on the perusal of my dispatches, I did not deem it necessary to do more than lay all the facts of these trials before the Department for its judgment and decision; and in my dispatch No. 4, written as early as January 28, 1863, I expressed myself as follows:

"My own previous impressions of these vessels, frequently expressed to Assistant Secretary Fox, have been confirmed, viz.:—That whatever degree of impenetrability they might have, there was no corresponding quality of aggression or destructiveness as against forts." * * *

"This experiment also convinces of another impression, firmly held and often expressed, that in all such operations, to secure success, troops are necessary."

These facts, however, seemed not to have changed the views of the Department, and in accordance with its previous orders, and its well-known determination to effect the capture of Charleston, I determined to make the experiment, and to risk, and possibly lose, whatever of prestige pertained to a long and successful professional career, in order to meet the necessities of the Government.

The experiment was made, and, in my opinion, sufficiently thoroughly and conclusively. That it did not succeed in capturing the forts and the city of Charleston is a matter of regret as keen and of disappointment as great to myself and to those who shared in it as can be felt by the Department or by the country. It was not, however, without important results, for it established anew the supremacy of artillery in forts as against floating batteries; and confirmed the truth of the opinions expressed by me in my previous dispatches, that in all such operations, to secure success, troops are necessary.

Had the land forces on this occasion been all adequate to the emergency, the result might have been all the country desired. With the Army in possession of the land approaches to Charleston, the attack from the sea could have been pushed to desperation, and the sacrifice of some of the iron-clad vessels could then have been properly made, as they would not have fallen into the hands of the enemy. But, unsupported by operations on shore, it would have been almost culpable waste of material upon an unjustifiable forlorn hope to have carried the assault by sea to extremities, with the prospect of leaving a certain proportion of the iron-clads with the enemy, in condition, perhaps, to be raised and repaired by them, and afterwards used, from their interior lines, most effectively against the wooden blockaders.

The Department expresses disappointment at not receiving from me suggestions in regard to future movements.

I stated to the Department in my first report, on the 8th of April, that, in my judgment, to renew the attack would be to convert a failure into a disaster, and that Charleston could not be taken by a purely naval attack. In my detailed report of the 15th of April I repeated that it was wholly impracticable to take Charleston with the naval force under my command.

In making the above declarations, without reserve, with a full knowledge of the responsibility involved, and under a high sense of duty, regardless of consequences to myself, I thought that I would, at the same time, be relieving the Department of all embarrassment in reference to any immediate improvements, and that the Department would appreciate my motives in so doing.

I did not, therefore, make any suggestions, but waited to hear from the Department in acknowledgment of my reports, and I deeply regret to say that the long and unusual silence maintained by the Department has been to me a cause of very sore disappointment.

Coming out of a battle of so novel a character as to attract the attention of the world, and being the most momentous event in the service of this squadron since its victory in this harbor, the Admiral commanding feels that he had a right to look for ordinary official courtesy, if not for approval. The Department has declined to let my countrymen see my official reports, and to this I submit. But the reasons assigned for this course surely did not preclude me from being honored by an acknowledgment of the receipt of my dispatches in the usual course of mail. For such acknowledgment, however, I waited in vain until six weeks had elapsed after the battle, and I had the mortification of reading European comments upon it before I received a line from the Department.

This favorable opportunity for the capture of Charleston presented itself when the gunboats first took possession of Stono Inlet, and the Army landed under their protection on James Island, which at that time, was not strongly fortified. The attack, however, failed, from causes which it is not necessary to mention here, and the opportunity was lost. James Island has been thoroughly protected since that event, and the labor upon the harbor defenses has not ceased since the fall of Sumter.

When I stated to the Department that, in my opinion, Charleston could not be taken by a purely naval attack, I have wished to be understood in the ordinary acceptance of those terms as used in war, and as conveying the idea of measuring the importance of the operation with its costs. I do not doubt that there is material enough in the country to accomplish this result in time, but nevertheless, obstructions in the way may be made insuperable, and to take a place, it must first be reached.

By a siege, and with the aid of iron-clads armed differently from the present Monitors, whose turrets could be relied upon to continue to turn, at least for a few hours consecutively, and sufficient in number to relieve the disabled ones, the forts can be gradually reduced so as to get at the obstructions, which cannot be removed at night or during daylight by the Monitors while under fire; but the Department will remember how opposed it was to taking Charleston by siege, whether from Morris Island or elsewhere.

The season for joint cooperation is now passing away—as during the summer, James Island is said to be unhealthy for whites to remain upon it. This, though bad for the enemy, would be fatal to our troops. It is probable, taking into consideration the number and the strength of the forts upon James Island, that military science would indicate Bull's Bay as the point from which the Army should move; this bay was suggested as available for a base of operations against Charleston by the board convened by the Department in 1861.

If a joint operation on a sufficient scale is not to be undertaken at this moment, I see nothing to recommend now but to endeavor to enforce the blockade of Charleston, which, notwithstanding the presence here of a larger force than I have had before it previously, is still evaded.

The safety of the blockade force must also be looked to, and I respectfully and earnestly appeal to the Department to contemplate the condition of the blockade of the whole coast, from North Carolina to Florida. If, as seems probable, it should have to contend with sea-going iron-clads of the enemy, preparing in their own waters and abroad, it is to be greatly feared that the Monitors will not be equal to the occasion. They can protect the inside stations, but they are not adapted for ocean work, and iron-clad vessels that can cruise and keep the sea are now absolutely needed. The want of such vessels will be more imperatively felt as the events of this war continue to develop themselves, and I feel myself greatly hampered at this moment, because the force under my command, so far as iron-clads are concerned, is composed of vessels whose necessities require them to be kept in smooth water.

But as I have already called the attention of the Department to this subject in a special dispatch, I need not dwell any further upon it at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT,

Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT,

Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 3d instant, No. 285, was received. Some delay attended the acknowledgment of your official report of the demonstration of the 7th of April, in consequence of my daily expectation of hearing from you in relation to the order of the President. A prompt response on your part to that order would have prevented delay, although your report itself, it should be mentioned, was not received until the 20th of April, a fortnight after the occurrence.

As regards the demonstration of the 7th of April and the circumstances attending it, I do not propose to discuss them, nor would it be profitable now. I must repeat my regret that your views were not understood by the Department before the event took place; for had they been known matters would have been ordered different.

When you were here last autumn, and Rear-Admiral Dahlgren solicited the opportunity of making the attack at Charleston, I was compelled to refuse him, because I supposed what he sought as a privilege you claimed as a right. In the brief interviews that took place our conversations respecting Charleston were general, but I never doubted they were frank, cordial, and sincere. The duty was confided to you, who had made the subject a study, and had it in hand for more than a year.

With the Assistant Secretary, who has made Charleston a speciality and is familiar with all the points, having, as you are aware, not only visited the place at the commencement of the trouble, but commanded the expedition for the relief of Sumter in the spring of 1861, you went more fully into particulars, and he, like myself, supposed there was entire coincidence of views on the subject.

It is unfortunate, in every respect, that there was not a more explicit understanding at an early period. If prior to the demonstration of the 7th of April you had not confidence in the Monitor vessels and their armament, as the Department understands you have intimated to others, it is to be regretted that you did not make known your distrust of their capability to the Department itself before any demonstration was attempted.

Sincerely regretting that any portion of the correspondence which the Department has felt compelled to make should have given dissatisfaction or caused you pain,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 22d of May the Department enclosed an article from the *Charleston Mercury*, stating that the guns of the *Keokuk* had been removed from the wreck and taken to Charleston, and inquired of Rear-Admiral Dupont if he had any information upon the subject. On the 6th of June Dupont says that he has very little doubt of its truth, and adds that he offered Chief Engineer Roble every facility to blow up the *Keokuk* with Ericsson's raft, but that officer found it too dangerous to use. The Department replied on the 27th of June, concluding its letter as follows:—

The duty of destroying the *Keokuk* and preventing her guns from falling into the hands of the rebels, devolved upon the Commander-in-Chief rather than on Chief Engineer Roble. I do not understand that the operations were necessarily limited to Mr. Ericsson's raft, of which such apprehensions appear to have been entertained. The wreck and its important armament ought not to have been abandoned to the rebels, whose sleepless labors appear to have secured them a valuable prize.

This letter was received on the 6th of July, as Rear-Admiral Dupont was preparing to hand over his command to his successor. He closes a brief reply as follows:—

Having indulged the hope that my command, covering a period of twenty-one months afloat, had not been without results, I was not prepared for a continuance of that censure from the Department, which has characterized its letters to me since the Monitors failed to take Charleston.

I can only add now, that to an officer of my temperament, whose sole aim has been to do his whole duty, and who has passed through forty-seven years of service without a word of reproach, these censures of the Navy Department would be keenly felt, if I did not know they were wholly undeserved.

A letter from Major-General Hunter to the President is given in full. The material portion is as follows:—

DEAR SIR:—It is more than six weeks since the attack by the iron-clads upon Charleston, an attack in which, from the nature of the plans of Admiral Dupont, the Army had no active part.

On the day of that attack, the troops under my command held Folly Island, up to Light House Inlet. On the morning after the attack, we were in complete readiness to cross Light House Inlet to Morris Island, where, once established, the fall of Sumter would have been as certain

as the demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Aided by a cross fire from the Navy, the enemy would soon have been driven from Cummings' Point; and with powerful batteries of one and two hundred pounders rifled guns placed there, Fort Sumter would have been rendered untenable in two days' fire. Fort Pulaski was breeched and taken from Goat's Point on Tybee Island, a precisely similar position, with 32-pounder Parrott guns, 42 pounder James guns, and a few 10-inch columbiads, the 13-inch mortars used in that bombardment having proved utterly valueless. I mention these things to show how certain would have been the fall of Sumter, under the fire of the one and two hundred pounders rifled now at my command.

On the afternoon after the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, the troops on Folly Island were not only ready to cross Light House Inlet, but were almost in the act, the final reconnaissance having been made, the boats ready, and the men under arms for crossing, when they were recalled, as I hoped merely temporarily, by the announcement of Admiral Dupont that he had resolved to retire, and that consequently we could expect no assistance from the Navy.

Immediately the Admiral was waited upon by an officer of my Staff, who represented the forwardness of our preparations for crossing, the evidently unprepared condition of the enemy to receive us, while any delay, now that our intentions were unmasked, would give the enemy time to erect upon the southern end of Morris Island, commanding Light House Inlet, those works and batteries which he had heretofore neglected. To these considerations, earnestly and elaborately urged, the Admiral's answer was that "he would not fire another shot."

A lodgment on Morris Island was thus made impossible for us, the enemy having powerful works on the island, more especially at the northern end, out of which we could not hope to drive him unless aided by a cross-fire from the Navy. I therefore determined to hold what we had got, until the Admiral should have had time to repair his vessels; and to this hour we hold every inch of ground on Folly and Cole's and Seabrook's Islands that we held on the day of the expected crossing.

Since then I have exercised patience with the Admiral, and have pushed forward my work and batteries on Folly Island with unremitting diligence, the enemy, meanwhile, thoroughly aroused to their danger, throwing up works that completely command Light House Inlet, on the southern end of Morris Island, so that the crossing which could have been effected in a couple of hours and with little sacrifice six weeks ago, will now involve, whenever attempted, protracted operations and a very serious loss of life. And to what end should this sacrifice be made, without the co-operation of the Navy? Even when established on the southern end of Morris Island, the northern end, with its powerful works, and commanded by the fire of Fort Sumter and Johnson, would still remain to be possessed. The sacrifice would be of no avail without the aid of the Navy; and I have been faintly but fully convinced that from the Navy no such aid is to be expected; I fear Admiral Dupont distrusts the iron-clads so much that he has resolved to do nothing with them this summer, and therefore I most urgently beg of you to liberate me from those orders to co-operate with the Navy, which now tie me down to share the Admiral's inactivity. Remaining in our present situation, we do not even detain one soldier of the enemy from service elsewhere. I am well satisfied that they have already sent away from Charleston and Savannah all the troops not absolutely needed to garrison the defenses; and those will have to remain in the work whether enemy be in sight or not.

Liberate me from this order to "co-operate" with the Navy in an attack on Charleston, and I will immediately place a column of ten thousand of the best drilled soldiers in the country (as unquestionably are the troops of this Department) in the heart of Georgia, our landing and march being made through counties in which, as shown by the census, the slave population is seventy-five per cent. of the inhabitants.

Nothing is truer, sir, than that this rebellion has let the Southern States a mere hollow shell. If we avoid their few strongholds, where they are prepared for and invite us to battle, we shall meet no opposition in a total devastation of their resources, thus compelling them to break up their large armies and garrisons at a few points, into scores of small fractions of armies for the protection of every threatened or assailable point. I will guarantee, with the troops now fruitlessly, though laboriously occupying Folly and Seabrook Islands, and such other troops as can be spared from the remaining posts of this Department, to penetrate into Georgia, produce a practical dissolution of the slave system there, destroy all railroad communication along the eastern portion of the State, and lay waste all stores which can possibly be used for the sustenance of the rebellion. My troops are in splendid health and discipline, and in my judgment are more thoroughly in sympathy with the policy of the Government than any other equal body of men in the service of the United States to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

On the 3d of June Rear-Admiral Dupont was notified that he would be relieved of the command of the squadron. On the 4th of June, General Gillmore, then about ready to sail from New York, asks that Rear-Admiral Dupont may be directed to co-operate with him, as it will be fifteen or twenty days before Admiral Foote will be ready to sail. On the 6th the Department notified Dupont that General Gillmore was ordered to the Department of the South, and directed him to afford that officer all the aid and assistance in his power in conducting his operations. The receipt of these instructions was acknowledged under date of June 14th. On the 30th of June General Gillmore writes to General Halleck as follows:

"I have to report no important changes in the condition of things at Folly Island. My preparations are nearly completed, but I can do nothing until Dupont's successor arrives, and gets ready to work. The Admiral has no instructions, and does not feel at liberty to put his vessels into action on the eve of relinquishing his command."

After the return of Admiral Dupont to the North, the matters in controversy between the Admiral and the Secretary of the Navy were reopened by a letter from the former under date of October 22, 1863, in which he says:

It is with profound regret I perceive in your dispatch of the 26th of June a reiteration of the charges and reproaches of previous dispatches, and in your silence since, during a period of three months, a resolution not to recall them. My last hope of justice at the hands of the Department is therefore extinguished.

If I have failed in my duty I am liable to trial; but insulting imputations in official dispatches are grave wrongs, perpetuated on the public records to my permanent injury.

The remedy which the law would afford me against a superior officer indulging in the language of your dispatches does not exist against the civil department of the Government. Only remains, therefore, for me to place again on the records of the Department my indignant refutation of its renewed charges.

In his reply, under date of November 4th, Secretary Welles says:

I have neither the time nor the inclination to enter into a controversy or review of the transactions attending the demonstration of the 7th of April, nor can I neglect public duties to discuss alleged, but, in my opinion, wholly imaginary personal grievances. Your prompt abandonment of the harbor of Charleston after a brief attack; your disinclination to occupy the harbor; your declaration that the Monitors could not remain there with safety; your doubts and misgivings in relation to those vessels; your opposition to a naval attack; your omission to suggest or advise any system of naval proceeding; your constant complaints; the distrust that painfully pervaded your correspondence; your distressing personal anxiety about yourself, that seemed to overshadow public duty; your assaults upon editors instead of assaults upon rebel batteries; your neglect of any reconnaissance of the harbor obstructions; or if such was ever made, your neglect to inform the Department of the fact; these, with querulous and censorious charges which subsequently, during four months' leisure, have been garnered up and cherished, and which finally find expression in your communication received on the 27th ultimo, are, agreeably to your wish, all on the file of the Department; and the failure of the 7th of April has become history. In the Department, also, are the records of my dispatches to which you have taken exception in language which is—if not unbecoming an officer—at least so unusual that, though couched and prepared as necessary for your vindication, it yet required special indulgence in order to be permitted to be received on the public files. These dispatches are not of the character you represent. "Insulting imputations in official dispatches," by whomsoever made, are no more excusable than obtrusive impertinence and deliberate insolence. Concurring, as you declare you do with the Department, that the further discussion of the brief demonstration of the 7th of April, which you feared and often declared would, if repeated, result in disaster, you nevertheless, in your leisure "near Wilmington," once more bring forward your failure and your grievance, and declare you must "place again on the records of the Department my (your) indignant refutation of its renewed charges."

Four months had passed away since I had written you, except the brief dispatch of the 15th of July, congratulating you on your arrival in Delaware—our correspondence had closed—yet late in October you forward an elaborate dispatch, reopening the subject and accusing me of "renewed charges." The "imputation" that I have ever made charges against you is as incorrect as that I have renewed them.

Your reluctance to assail Sumter and occupy the harbor of Charleston, and the anxiety manifested to hastily withdraw the fleet, were facts which I learned with regret; but though I did not concur in your view, I carefully abstained from making either "charges" or "imputations" against you. Differing with you, it was my duty to express my opinions, and I did it in language and terms which you do not presume to quote to sustain your assertions. I lamented what appeared to me an error or infirmity of judgment, and the development of views that were in conflict with what I had previously supposed was our united and joint opinion; and I frankly, but mildly, communicated my disappointment on learning that you disapproved, or claim never to have advised the assault on Sumter or the attempt to penetrate Charleston harbor.

The voluminous report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Chief-Engineer Stimers; the report relative to the sinking of the *Wechauck*; a journal of Surgeon Marius Duval, containing many suggestive hints relative to the condition of affairs at various times before Charleston, are given, together with various letters relative to the iron-clads, their injuries, repairs needed, improvements, &c., &c.

The fourth and fifth chapters relate to the Western Gulf and Mississippi Squadrons, and contain all the reports from those Departments in which iron-clad vessels have been engaged, including the interesting report of Rear-Admiral Porter, which we give this week in another place.

The sixth chapter contains the opinions of Rear-Admirals Goldsborough, Dahlgren and Porter, and Commodore John Rodgers and Brigadier-General Barnard upon the value of iron-clads. These papers are of great value, containing, as they do, the matured opinions and suggestions of these officers. The same chapter also contains many letters from various places on the coast, calling upon the Department for iron-clads to protect their harbors, and many other places of interest.

The principal of these documents we shall give another week.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Captain John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, United States Army, April 13, 1863.

Colonel Edward A. Wild, of the 35th Massachusetts Vols., April 24, 1863.

Colonel William Birney, of the 2d regiment United States colored troops, May 22, 1863.

Colonel A. L. Chetlain, of the 12th Illinois Vols., Dec. 18, 1863.

Colonel William A. Pike, of the 33d Missouri Vols., Dec. 26, 1863.

IN THE MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Philip C. Kennedy, to be captain.

Second Lieutenant J. O. Harris, to be first lieutenant.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from April 15th, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defenses to the charges against them.

For being in the City of Washington without authority.

Captain James Rigby, company A, 1st Maryland Artillery.

Absence without leave and disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant William M. Platt, 53d Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.

Absence without leave.

Captain A. M. Pollard, 38th Illinois Vols.

Lieutenant T. C. Boughton, 22d Michigan Vols.

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Balf, 35th Indiana Vols.

Captain John Crenel, 35th Indiana Vols.

First Lieutenant John M. Brasher, 35th Indiana Vols.

First Lieutenant George H. Dunn, 35th Indiana Vols.

Second Lieutenant John C. Myers, 35th Indiana Vols.

Second Lieutenant Charles Rock, 35th Indiana Vols.

Second Lieutenant James McHugh, 35th Indiana Vols.

Captain Henry Sutton, 34th Kentucky Vols.

First Lieutenant Adolph Knapp, 3d New Jersey Battery.

Lieutenant J. H. Smiley, 9th Indiana Vols.

Lieutenant R. H. Ogden, 119th New York Vols.

Captain J. H. Blasser, company D, 87th Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain Alfred P. Girty, 67th Ohio Vols.

Desertion.

Captain William R. Pack, company A, 91st Illinois Vols.

Captain Jordan Lakin, company H, 91st Illinois Vols.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 16, 1864.

Colonel Asher S. Ledy, 99th Pennsylvania Vols., to date April 9, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Ralston, 109th Pennsylvania Vols., to date April 12, 1864, for absence without leave from the general rendezvous for veteran volunteers at Chester hospital, from the 11th of March to the 24th of March, 1864.

Major Henry M. Allen, 74th New York Vols., to date March 21, 1864, for giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men.

Major Siegfried Von Foster and Captain John Stull, 3d New Jersey Cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for making false musters, and being implicated in borrowing men from one company to swell the ranks of another.

Captain Albert Hertsberg, and Captain F. W. Schaefer, 3d New Jersey Cavalry, to date April 31, 1864, for borrowing men from one company to swell the ranks of another, thereby making false musters.

Captain S. C. Means, 3d West Virginia Cavalry, to date April 13, 1864, for disobedience of orders.

Captain M. A. Downing, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, to date April 15, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant and Adjutant N. Flansbury, 57th Illinois Vols., to date April 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for committing a fraud upon the Government by passing three private citizens on Government transportation from Galva to Chicago, Illinois.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel T. Storer, 99th Ohio Vols., and First Lieutenant Charles G. Baldwin, 15th Ohio Vols., to date April 12, 1864, for drunkenness.

Lieutenant W. G. Algie, 1st Maryland Cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for breach of arrest and habitual drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant Nisbet Comly, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, to date April 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for continued absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James Colter, 34th Ohio Vols., to date December 8, 1863, for desertion.

Second Lieutenant John C. Howard, 40th Ohio Vols., to date April 11, 1864, for drunkenness.

The following officer, to date March 21, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:—

Captain J. H. Baker, 1st United States Sharpshooters.

For improperly enlisting a minor.

Captain James A. Harris, 4th Ohio Cavalry, and Captain S. A. Clark, 5th Independent Battalion, Ohio cavalry.

Absence without leave from Camp Parole since January 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Kuster, 9th Ohio Vols.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The order revoking the dismissal of and discharging First Lieutenant William T. Worrall, 4th United States colored troops, has

been revoked, and the dismissal of Lieutenant Worrall, to date March 23, has been confirmed.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Colonel John Stockton, 8th Michigan cavalry, and Captain A. C. Stockton, 8th Michigan cavalry, to date April 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

First Lieutenant L. C. Kent, 32d United States colored troops, having requested a mustering officer to sign a false certificate, in order that he (Kent) might obtain a local bounty to which he was not entitled.

MUSTERED OUT.

First Lieutenant Wm. P. Offley, 1st Delaware cavalry, to date April 11, 1864, for drunkenness.

The muster out of Captain Timothy M. Wilcox, 3d Missouri cavalry, to date March 26, 1864, for inefficiency and neglect in the performance of his duty, has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked: Captain George W. Hill, 13th United States Infantry. Captain Timothy Guilford, 20th Connecticut Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal. Captain E. P. Boas, 20th Illinois Vols., satisfactory evidence having been furnished that the charge upon which he was dismissed was erroneous.

Captain F. Seguin, 70th Illinois Vols., published March 8, 1864, as Captain F. Leguin, 70th Illinois Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Hospital Chaplain John A. Spooner, United States Army, and his resignation has been accepted, thus leaving him honorably out of the service, to date February 3, 1864.

Lieutenant B. C. Collins, 23d Indiana Vols., satisfactory evidence having been furnished that he died in November, 1863, from disease contracted in the line of his duty.

Lieutenant John V. Bovell, 60th Illinois Vols., and he has been honorably discharged, to date August 13, 1863.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER OUT REVOKED.

The order dishonorably mustering out of service Assistant Surgeon Washington Bury, 122d Pennsylvania Vols., as Assistant Surgeon Washington Bury, 122d Pennsylvania Vols., has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date May 16, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain D. H. Connors, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves; Captain Jas. Durgine, 7th New Hampshire Vols.; and Captain Granville P. Mason, 7th New Hampshire Vols., with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

Surgeon J. B. McConaughy, 17th Missouri Vols.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Captain Emanuel M. Williamson, 73d Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service, for drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and inciting mutiny.

First Lieutenant John L. Walters, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, to be dismissed the service for absence without leave. Sentences in both cases approved by the President.

Captain George A. Bulmer, Battery A, 3d New York Artillery, to be suspended from rank and pay for two months. This sentence has been disapproved by Major-General Butler, who orders Captain Bulmer to be dismissed the service, with loss of all pay now due him.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Stewart, 65th Illinois Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and violation of the 6th, 42d, and 45th Articles of War. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon George R. Boush, to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Gunner Robert H. Cross, to the *Minnesota*.

Sailmaker Madison Wheeden, to the Pensacola naval station.

Gunner William Cope, to the *New Ironsides* in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, to the *Jasco*, at Boston.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Sensner, as assistant to Chief Engineer P. G. Petty, at Baltimore, Md.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant-Commander Jonathan Young, from temporary ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the command of the *Cimmerone*.

Gunner Charles W. Homer, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the Naval Magazine at Norfolk, Va.

Commander A. K. Hughes, from the command of the *Cimmerone*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, from ordnance duty at Washington, and ordered to the command of the *Cimmerone*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell, from special duty at New York and ordered to the command of the *Unadilla*.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from the command of the *Unadilla* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon N. D. Burlingham, from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to duty at the naval rendezvous at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Olson, from the *Saranac* and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to duty on board the *Saranac* in the Pacific Squadron.

Commander Andrew Baynes, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer William H. King, from the *Massasoit* and ordered to the *Augusta*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell's orders to the command of the *Cimmerone* are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence for one month is granted him.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Collins D. White, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign John W. Butler, to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding, for a medical survey to be held upon him.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas F. Ives, to proceed to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, to duty on board the *Passaic* in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master David J. Heath, to the command of the *Hope*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeons J. F. Cottrell and John S. Ramsey, to Philadelphia Navy Yard for temporary duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph W. Newcomer, to the Washington Navy Yard.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Roath, to the command of the *Midnight* in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Mockabee, to the *Fuchsie*, Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas P. Jones, to the *Pontotoc*.

DETACHED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stuart, from the *Montauk* and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick S. Hill, from the Mississippi Squadron and ordered to temporary duty at Philadelphia.

Acting Master's Mate George R. Bakeman, from the *Waterloo* and ordered to temporary duty at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master's Mate Amos M. Lyon, from the *Lancaster* and ordered to the *United States*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Wines, from the *Newman* and ordered to the *Midnight*.

Acting Master John E. Rockwell, from the command of the *Hope* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Dougherty, from duty in the Mississippi Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, from the *Tahoma*, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. T. Ewing, from the *Proteus* and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign Charles Millett, from the *Newbern* and ordered to duty in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate S. E. Willis, from the *Sunflower* and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert P. Swann, from the *Governor Buckingham* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Halsey, from the *Conestoga* and ordered to Washington to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign David W. Andrews, from the *Ino* and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Ensign Daniel J. Grant, from the *Tuscarora* and ordered to the *Ino*.

Acting Ensign F. H. Crandall, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Marshal P. Cheever, from the *Augusta* and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Magee, from the *Fuchsie* and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Master William H. Wood, from the *Union* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Walter H. Garfield, from the command of the *Midnight* and ordered North.

Acting Ensign John D. Barclay, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas W. Rack, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Hunchback*.

Acting Master's Mate Norman S. Petty, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Victoria*.

APPOINTED.

James Williams, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Isaac H. Fuhr and David Gilliland, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

John Minces, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Seymour*.

Thomas Troy Rishell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Wampanoag*.

Frank Bissell, Frank H. Krms and Frederick W. Hanson, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

Joseph O. Lewis, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Abram Geer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Trinitia*.

George W. Young, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *R. R. Cuyler*.

James Lenihan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.

William C. Renick and Edward Cahill, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Heliotrope*.

Bartlett Laffey, of the *Petrel*, William J. Franke and James Stoddard, of the *Marmora*, for gallant conduct in the action at Yazoo City, on the 16th ult.

Cornelius W. Bull, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Simon Schultice, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the *Winnebago*.

Henry C. Machette, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Edward McMahon, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cactus*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign William H. Higginbotham, for special duty on the staff of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Mark Birry, for duty on board the *Narcissus*.

Acting Master's Mate Stephen H. Burrows and Robert B. Palfrey, for duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Master's Mate Alexander Stinson, for duty on board the *Arctostyle*.

Acting Ensign D. B. Corey, and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensigns Albert D. Henderson and William B. Marchant, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Master's Mate William Ellison, of the *Sciota*.

Acting Master's Mate William Swartwart and William McCann, of the *Pensacola*.

Acting Master's Mate William Campbell, of the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Master's Mate Robert Wood, of the *Arthur*.

Acting Master's Mate H. Porter Fish, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peritt D. Young, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Brooks, Acting Ensign James B. Devoe, and Acting Master's Mate George R. Williams, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign Peter Pease, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. T. Rockefeller, of the *General Putnam*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Caldwell, of the *Princess Royal*.

Acting Ensign George H. Marks, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master's Mate Edward A. Gould and Larkin F. Lee, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Joseph S. Gilet, to the grade of Acting Master.

Acting Master William Hamilton, commanding the *Augusta Dinmore*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master James M. Williams, commanding the *Commodore Barney*, and Acting Master Charles B. Wilder, of the *Minnesota*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, for the skill and energy displayed in the successful expedition to Chuckstuck Creek, on the night of the 29th ult.

Acting Master Thomas Edwards, commanding the *Stockdale*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master Robert W. Swann, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for good conduct at the siege of Fort Hudson.

Acting Master Robert Tarr, commanding the *Queen*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for good service.

Acting Master George D. Upham, of the *Potomac*, to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for good service.

RESIGNED.

Acting Master's Mate Augustus J. Lyon.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 10 cents each.]

WEBSTER-STURTEVANT.—In Roxbury, 13th inst. Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT WEBSTER, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and son of A. D. Webster, Esq., to Miss NANCY P., of Roxbury, daughter of Josiah D. Sturtevant, Esq.

LOCKWOOD-HAYVELL.—At St. Mark's church, Mount Pleasant, on Wednesday, April 13th, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Brigadier-General MURSON I. LOCKWOOD, to ANGELIA, daughter of Robert Hayvell, Esq., of Tarrytown, N. Y. No cards.

KINNE-D'ARCY.—At Vienna, Va., 11th inst., C. MASON KINNE, First Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 2d Mass. Cavalry, of San Francisco, Cal., to LIZZIE K. D'ARCY, of Boston, Mass.

LEACH-SMITH.—At North Brookfield, 8th inst. Captain FRANK T. LEACH, 34th Mass. Regt., to Miss ADDIE SMITH.

HARRIS-HARRIS.—On Wednesday, April 13th, by Rev. W. R. Thompson, Geo. L. HARRIS, U. S. N., to HATTIE E. daughter of J. R. Harris, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DUNSCOMB-JAMES.—In this city, at St. Paul's chapel, on Wednesday, April 13th, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, Mr. J. MUMFORD DUNSCOMB, son of the late Colonel Daniel E. Duncomb, to Miss ANNE E., daughter of the late Colonel J. C. James, of California.

HURST-LYMAN.—At Lock Haven, Pa., on Thursday morning, March 31st, by Rev. Jos. Nesbit, T. BRADFORD HURST, of Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., Lieutenant in the 7th Regt. P. R. V. C., to Miss JENNIE LYMAN, of the former place.

DIED.

KIMP.—At St. Michael's, Talbot Co., Md., Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM T. KIMP, U. S. Navy, in the twenty-third year of his age.

SNOW.—In Boston, April 10th, Lieutenant BENJAMIN T. O. SNOW, 1st Mass. Cavalry.

SMITH.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, April 11th, Captain DAVID H. SMITH, U. S. A., only son of Henry and Sarah B. Smith, of Andover, L. I., in the thirtieth year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES. Portability combined with great power in FIELD MARINE, TOURISTS, OPERA and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

SEMMONS, Oculist-Optician, 69 1/2 Broadway, New York.

MILLIGAN'S PATENT MESS KETTLE.

\$20 will buy from your Suttler one of MILLIGAN'S PATENT MESS KETTLES.



ARRANGED FOR FOUR OFFICERS. Weight 15 lbs. The only article of the kind that can be carried on the March. Trade supplied upon the most liberal terms by LALANCE & GROSJEAN, Sole Agents, No. 273 Pearl Street, New York.

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches—

The first has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The second has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The third has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name "American Watch Co." pointed on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The fourth has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartlett." Instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company, 152 Broadway, New York.

SCOTCH SONGS, IRISH SONGS, COMIC SONGS.

ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF IRELAND.—ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS.—Words and Music. Price of each, in bds. 50 cts.; paper, 40 cts. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-st., Boston.

WHAT IS SAID

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR APRIL.

"The number is a brilliant one; every article is readable, and under its new editorial management, the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is evidently to take its stand foremost among the quarterlies in the English language."—[Evening Post.]

"The Review for April is what a quarterly should be, both instructive and brilliant. It takes its place among the leading quarterlies of the world. * * * W. trust this number will be widely read by thinking people. It will go far to direct public thought and action in the right way; if not to direct in all cases, then to stimulate, which is generally better." [Hartford Evening Press.]

"The nonpareil of quarterlies, the North American Review, makes its second appearance for the current year in an April number of unusual excellence. Its topics are chosen from a wide range, and command the attention and secure the respect of the reader by the manner in which they are presented."—[New Yorker.]

"A number of unusual interest, variety and attractiveness. * * * The 'Critical Notices' of the number are generally admirable, both in matter and style."—Boston Transcript.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,

Edited by
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.

CONTENTS.

- ART. I.—Theodore Parker.
- II.—Shakespearean Pronunciation.
- III.—The Sanitary Commission.
- IV.—St. Louis and Joazeiro.
- V.—The Navy of the United States.
- VI.—The Future Supply of Cotton.
- VII.—Carl Ritter.
- VIII.—Loyal Work in Missouri.
- IX.—West Point.
- X.—Gen. McClellan's Report.
- XI.—Critical Notices.

Editorial Note: Letter from the President. THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

TERMS.—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents a number. * * * The first edition of the January number having been almost entirely exhausted, the publishers have stereotyped the number, and are now prepared to supply orders.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers, No. 117 Washington street, Boston. Supplied by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence the payment of the Coupons for the Five-twenty Bonds falling due on the 1st proximo.

When FULL Coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or FRACTIONAL Coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a Schedule for Examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order they are received—as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY JOURNAL.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witnesses to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all newsdealers. It is published weekly in a large sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st., New York, General Agents. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 192 Broadway, New York.

SAN ANTONIO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, \$50 EACH.
40,000 only to be subscribed for.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES:

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.

ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.

FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.

MATT. ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.

JAY CADDY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT:

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER:

CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

BANKERS:

Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS:

Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company, at \$25 a share, are open at our office; \$5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the Company.

April 5, 1864. No. 24 William-st., N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1864. I visited this mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific Coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mine; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the Mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode, and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between line-rack and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena and sulphurets of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend, and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphurate of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five per cent; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money the mine can be put in condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only \$30 per ton, the gross product of the Mine would exceed \$6000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed \$20.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio Lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode (considered a fair average) assayed 80 per cent of copper and \$75 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about ten dollars per month.

The reduction works of the Mine are three miles distant from the Mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine; if worked with skill and energy it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

J. H. SULLIVAN,
General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.

L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.

W. F. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

706 BROADWAY, 706 CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES.

CUSHIONS AND SEATS. Are now everywhere introduced. For the Army and Navy, these Mattresses are a first-rate article. For less than half cost of hair, the most durable, healthy, comfortable and practical mattress will be used. A rolling mattress, weight 11 lbs., waterproof and soft, for the Army Officers; a ship's bunk-rolling mattress, weight 6 and 6 lbs., 4 inches in diameter, for Navy Officers and Sailors. The stuffing is always clean and elastic, never required to be repaired and is entirely free from moisture or vermin.

706 BROADWAY, 706

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100-dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (Registered or Coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, No. 4 Wall-st.
SECOND " " " " 23d-st. and B'y.
FOURTH " " " " Pine Street.
SIXTH " " " " 6th Av. and B'y.
TENTH " " " " 240 Broadway.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

" " " " Baltimore.

" " " " Philadelphia.

" " " " Cincinnati.

THIRD " " " " Chicago.

FIRST " " " " New Orleans.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

MILITARY GOODS.

E. R. BOWEN,
20 CLARK STREET, Corner of LAKE STREET,
(Over U. S. Express Office), CHICAGO, ILL.
SWORDS OF ALL KINDS.
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
CARTRIDGES AND RIFLES OF ALL KINDS.
BELTS, HATS, GAUNTLETS, SHOULDER STRAPS,
SASHES, CAPS, FRAGS, HATBANDS, &c., &c.
PRESENTATION SWORDS TO ORDER.
BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA
Goods.
HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLES,
and all other Cartridge Rifles and Carbines.
The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at
lowest prices. P. O. address, Box 846.

MILITARY AND NAVY

EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order
in elegant style, consisting of
Swords, Epaulletes, Cords,
Sashes, Gauntlets, Laces,
Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons,
Spurs, Embroideries, Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOWS REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.
Wholesale and Retail by
A. W. POLLARD & CO.,
No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New York.

The superiority of these Instruments is amply
demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the fore-
most artists of the day, who claim for them excellence
of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtainable by
any other makers. Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of
the Chickering Piano has severely tested their mus-
ical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice
of the very flattering estimation in which they are
held.

Messrs. C. & S. have been awarded 50 PRIZE
MEDALS, over all competitors, for the superiority of
their manufacture, their claims resting upon the com-
bined qualities of great power, brilliancy and purity of
tone, and elasticity of touch.

BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK

PAY, &c.—Bounties of all kinds, Back Pay and
Prize Money promptly collected and cashed. Blanks
and full instructions sent to all parts of the country.
Advances made upon officers' pay rolls.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
243 Broadway, opposite the Park, New York.
Refer by permission to
Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.; Hon. John
Conness, U. S. Sen.; Hon. R. F. Andrews, Surveyor
of Port; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. John
Keyser, N. Y.; Hon. James Kelly, N. Y.; B. Lewis,
Esq., Pres. Butchers & Drovers' Bank; E. D. Brown,
Esq., Pres. Mech. & Traders' Bank; Hon. E. Van
Buren, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. A.;
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Sen.; John J. Phelps, Esq., N. Y.;
John A. Gray, N. Y.; Gen. A. C. Arthur, late
Q. M. G.; Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., New Haven, Ct.;
S. K. Green, Esq., Pres. 3d Ave. Savings' Bank; A.
V. Stout, Esq., Pres. Shoe & Leather Bank; Hon. R.
Murray, U. S. Marshall; H. Farnham, Pres. Chicago
& R. I. R. R.

ARMY AND NAVY

UNIFORMS,
Of the best
INDIGO BLUE CLOTH AND KERSEYS,
READY MADE
AND
MADE TO ORDER.
—BY—
MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,
192 Washington Street, Boston.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD

SCALES,
ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter and
Druggist Scales of every description, and every Scale
warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to
HOWE & BOUVIER,
194 Broadway.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 121 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all issues purchased and
for sale. Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and Sold
on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections prompt-
ly made.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.—229

Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st.,
BALTIMORE.
Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which
they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and
Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulletes,
Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures,
Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots,
&c.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, of fine designs, on
hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Car-
tridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Also a full stock of
Watches and Jewelry of every description, and all
articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

L. W. PAYNE, Printer of the ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL, is prepared to execute
every description of PRINTING, in the best style of
the art. Office, 37 Park Row, Room 40, Fifth story.

SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 26, 1864.
Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Propo-
sals for Small Stores," will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock a. m. on the 26th day of April next, for
furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' no-
tice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown,
Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such
numbers and quantities and at such times as
may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by
the commandants of the said Navy Yards, respec-
tively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending
on the 30th of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities
of the different articles, and at the places specified in
the following list, viz:—

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs.....	50,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs....	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces.....	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces.....	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces.....	5,000	1,000
Spools, cotton.....	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs.....	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs.....	3,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers.....	1,000	14,000
Thimbles.....	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives.....	—	2,500
Scissors.....	1,500	2,500
Razors.....	500	5,000
Razor strops.....	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes.....	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes.....	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes.....	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes.....	2,000	2,000
Blackening brushes.....	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms.....	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen.....	500	—
Eagle medium buttons, dozen.....	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen.....	1,000	—
D. K. buttons, dozen.....	5,000	20,000
Fine combs.....	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs.....	4,000	20,000
Spoons.....	2,500	15,000
Forks.....	2,500	2,500
Blackening, boxes.....	6,000	40,000
Can openers.....	500	—
Stearine candles, lbs.....	60,000	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the
option of the bidder, and in case more than one arti-
cle is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau
will have the right to accept one or more of the arti-
cles contained in such offer and reject the remainder.
The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace
all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the
stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders
are referred to the samples at the said Navy
Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated
August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws
and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding con-
tracts, to the offices of the several commandants of
Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on ap-
plication to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New
Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Balti-
more, and at this Bureau.

B. T. HAYWARD,

208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacturing Jeweller and Principal Army Badge
Manufacturer for the U. S.

I have just issued several new designs, among
which is the new Battle Pin with the Likeness (taken
from life) of either Generals Grant, Meade, Banks,
McClellan, Rosecrans, Burnside, Butler, Sherman,
Force, Logan, Kilpatrick, Gillmore, Foster, Custer,
Com. Porter, and either officers in the Army and
Navy whose likeness can be obtained. Also, a new
Artillery and Battery Pin. Also, a new Engineer,
Naval and Pontoonier's Pin. The above are all made
in fine Gold Plate, and will be sent for \$1.50 each.
Also, a new Cavalry Pin in Solid Silver (pure coin)
for \$1.50. Also, either Army Corps, Division or
Company Pin, Solid Silver, with your Name, Regi-
ment and Company handsomely engraved thereon,
for \$1. Either of the above will be sent in Solid
Gold for \$5. Also, Headquarters for Gold Pens,
Pencils and Cases, Watch Chains, Guard and Neck
Chains, Locketts, Bracelets, Rings, Masonic, and all
kinds of Pins, and everything in the Jewelry Line.
Agents wanted in every Regiment, Vessel and Hos-
pital. Send for wholesale illustrated descriptive cir-
cular.

WALDEN & WILLARD,

(Late of U. S. Navy.)
ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND COLLEC-
TION OFFICE,
187 YORK STREET BROOKLYN,
and 54 WATER STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Prize Money, Bounties and Pensions Secured and
Paid—Pay, Accounts and Allotments Cashied.

All Government Claims promptly adjusted.
Communications by mail will receive immediate at-
tention.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 142 South Third Street,
(Opposite the Exchange)
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT, R. W. DORFLEY,
GEO. W. AVERY.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quar-
termasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of
Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and
Loans promptly executed.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY
HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
as per Regulation,
519 Broadway,
St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ASK YOUR SUTLER

TO SHOW YOU ONE OF

HOWARD'S PAT. MONEY BELTS.

They will not sweat or wet through under any cir-
cumstances. They are Light, Durable and Elegant,
and are made with compartments for LETTERS,
GREENBACKS and PHOTOGRAPHS. If your Sutler has
not got them you can have one sent you by return
mail (post-paid) by sending Two Dollars to the
HOWARD BELT CO., 426 Broadway, N. Y.
Sutlers, Agents and Pedlars wanted in every camp,
hospital and city.

A STOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Broadway, NEW YORK.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.

This elegant establishment, at the corner of Broad-
way and Franklin streets, is one of the curiosities of
New York; and visitors to the city, who leave with-
out witnessing its internal magnificence, and experi-
encing the exquisiteness of its cuisine, will have de-
rived themselves of a rare treat. It has very appro-
priately been termed an "Epicurean Palace;" for,
we presume, there is scarcely a delicacy that the
greatest epicure could desire, which is not to be found
there, if it be possible to obtain it.

EUTAW HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.
R. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., (near the Capitol),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. H. BEAN & Co., Proprietors.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of ARMY
and NAVY OFFICERS, and business men generally,
to this hotel. The Proprietors spare no effort on
their part to make guests comfortable.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
The best business man's house in the city, being in
the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Bank-
ing Houses, Custom House, Post Office, and the
Jobbing business.
HENRY NEIL.

GEORGE W. GRAY.

BROWN STOUT,
PORTER, AND ALE BREWER,
28 South Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
BALTIMORE,
MERRILL'S PATENT BRASS LOADING CARBINES AND
INFANTRY RIFLES,
Pronounced by the best authority
to be the
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS
of the kind.
For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamph-
let, which will be mailed FREE.

STARR ARMS COMPANY,

367 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Starr's Patent Brass-loading
RIFLES and REVOLVING PISTOLS, dealers in
Colts', Smith & Wesson's, Sharps', Elliot's, Moore's,
Derringer's, and all other styles of Revolvers and
Pistols.

MILITARY GOODS.
Field and Line officers supplied with all necessary
articles for their equipment. NAVY and MARINE OF-
FICERS supplied with Swords, Belts, Passants, Cap
Devices, &c., &c.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.
Sail weekly between NEW YORK, WASHINGTON
and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Steamships BALTIMORE, EMPIRE, SALVOR
and JAS. S. GREEN.

Regular Sailing Days, WEDNESDAYS and SAT-
URDAYS, at 10 A. M., from foot of High street,
Georgetown, and Pier 15, foot of Wall street, New
York.

For freight or passage apply to
MORGAN & RHINEHART,
Agents, foot of High street,
Georgetown, or
JAMES HAND, Agent,
117 Wall street, New York.

HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY DAY

AND NIGHT POCKET COMPASSES—Can
be read the darkest night without the aid of an arti-
ficial light. Every officer and soldier in our Army
should have one of these Compasses. Approved by
our most distinguished officers. Read the following
letter just received from Major-General Hooker, the
hero of Lookout Mountain:

HEADQUARTERS 11th and 12th Corps,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863.
H. W. HUNTER, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Since coming
West I have had an opportunity to test your Night
Compass, and found it to be invaluable. It has all
the merit you claim for it. It is as necessary a com-
panion on the field as a watch.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
Price \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2; Jeweled \$3, \$5, and \$10.
H. W. HUNTER, 169 William st., New York

FRICK'S UNITED STATES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
Commissioner for all the States.
Established in 1848.

Bounty, Pay, Pension and Prize Money Office.
JOHN H. FRICK,
Office, No. 223 Dock St., op. Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Pension, Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, Claims,
For Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Mothers, Orphan
Sisters, Widows, and others, promptly collected.
CHARGES MODERATE.

U. S. NAVY.

NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE OFFICE,
NEW BUILDINGS, cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF \$200 AND \$100,
CASH DOWN.

The United States authorities having, in order to
fill up the Navy, authorized the raising of recruits for
that branch of the service, and guaranteed that re-
cruits for the Navy shall be counted on the quota of
the places where they elect to be credited the same as
if they were recruits for the Army, the County Vol-
unteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for
the Navy the following bounty, cash down, upon
their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year.....\$100
When enlisting for more than one year.....\$200
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR
THE NAVY TO THIS OFFICE WILL RE-
CEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF \$10.
Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped
for two years, will receive, in addition to the above
bounty of \$200, three months' pay in advance, and
three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:
First-class Firemen.....\$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen.....25 per month.
Coal-passers.....18 per month.
Seamen.....18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen.....14 per month.
Landmen.....12 per month.
Boys.....10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years
of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet
eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of
the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The County bounty and the three months' advance
pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class;
and half-monthly pay can be left at home by applica-
tion to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the
recruits may be assigned.

All useful information can be obtained by apply-
ing at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be
enlisted and sworn in at either of the following ren-
dezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the
Navy Department in this city.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the boun-
ties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the
City and County of New York.

Capt. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
Capt. EDWARD THOMPSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
Lieut.-Com'd'g JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
Act'g Master JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 166 South-st.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New York, April 4, 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared
to receive subscriptions to the NEW GOVERN-
MENT LOAN. This Loan, issued under authority
of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, pro-
vides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dol-
lars (\$200,000,000) United States bonds, redeemable
after ten years, and payable forty years from date, in
coin, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate
of 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN COIN, pay-
able semi-annually on all bonds over \$100 and on
Bonds of \$100, and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Con-
pon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denomina-
tions of fifty dollars, (\$50), one hundred dollars, (\$100),
five hundred dollars, (\$500), one thousand dollars,
(\$1,000), five thousand dollars, (\$5,000), and ten thou-
sand dollars, (\$10,000), and Conpon Bonds of the de-
nominations of fifty dollars, (\$50), one hundred dol-
lars, (\$100), five hundred dollars, (\$500); and one
thousand dollars, (\$1,000).

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to
the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful
money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United
States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding
fifty per cent. for premium until further notice), from
the first day of March or September, as the case may
be, until the day of redemption and payment.

C. H. CLARK, President,
Philadelphia, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,

&c.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Large assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers
Fancy and Staple Stationery, every kind for Business,
Professional or Private use, in quantities to suit, at low
prices.

DIARIES AND DAILY JOURNALS,
Photographic Albums, Gold Pens, Chessmen, Pocket Cut-
lery, Drawing Materials and Paper, Mourning Paper and
Envelopes, Portfolios, Cards, Writing Desks, Expense
Books, Time Books, Inks and Fluids, Ink Trays, &c., &c.

COPY YOUR LETTERS.

Use Francis' Improved Manifold Letter Writer, by
which letters and copies are written at the same time.
Copying and Seal Presses.

Please call or send your orders to
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Book Binders,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

FRENCH

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

By the single one, or in sets of 120 for Oculists. Sole
agency for the leading Paris manufacturer.

J. MILHAU & SON, 183 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of
foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, medicines and
fine pharmaceutical preparations. Orders promptly
attended to.

MILITARY BALL.

12TH REGIMENT BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
of deceased New York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 28, 1864.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

801 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
of the best quality, also of PHOTOGRAPHIC AP-
PARATUS for field work, for the gallery, and for
copying maps, drawings, &c., &c.
Practical and experienced attention given to all or-
ders in outline.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over
FOUR THOUSAND

different subjects (to which additions are continually
being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc.,
as:

110 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
256 Brigadier-Generals,	267 Divines,
370 Colonels,	140 Authors,
96 Lieut.-Colonels,	33 Artists,
283 Other Officers,	123 Stage,
88 Officers of the Navy,	64 Prominent Women,
147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.	

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.
INCLUDING REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, STATUES, &c.
Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp.

An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our
Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.00, and sent
by mail, free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in
price from 50 cents to \$10.00.
Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superi-
or in beauty and durability to others.
The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a
postage of six cents per copy.
The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of
STEREOSCOPIES & STEREOSCOPIO VIEWS.
Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on
receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
801 Broadway, New York.
Friends or relatives of prominent military men will
confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy.
They will be kept carefully, and returned unaltered.
FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for
Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other
purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
have removed their Warerooms to their new, splendid
MARBLE BUILDING,
NO. 71 AND 73 EAST 14TH-ST.,
A few doors east of Union Square, New York.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PHILIP E. BOGERT,

SUCCESSOR TO

BOGERT, BOURNE AND AUTEN,
Stationers,
Printers,
Lithographers
and Blank-Book
Manufacturers.

174 and 176 Pearl street,
New York.

MILITARY & NAVAL AGENCY.

J. LOEWENTHAL & CO.,

207 Pennsylvania-ave.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Authorized Agents for procuring BOUNTY MONEY,
BACK PAY, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY and collecting
all kinds of claims against the Government.
RESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDING AGENTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNION WANTED.

JOHN SLATER,

BOOT MAKER,
No. 3 Cortlandt street, near Broadway,
Keeps on hand an assortment of Military Boots,
Water-proof Boots, English Walking Shoes, &c.,
made by himself of English Materials, which he im-
ports direct from the London Markets. English Bend
Bole Leather for sale to the trade.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE
EASTERN STATES,

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the
subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency,
for New York and New England, of the well-known
pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only
manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in
store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and fin-
ishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times
able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manu-
facturers' prices. The arrangement has become nec-
essary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect
the public from spurious articles assuming to be his
wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail,
will be safe who appreciates this fact.
TIFFANY & CO.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave, via Panama Ferry, foot of
Chambers street, as follows, viz:

- 10 A. M., EXPRESS, for Buffalo and principal interme-
diate Stations.
- 10 A. M., MILK, daily for Olean, and intermediate
Stations.
- 10 A. M., MAIL, for Buffalo and intermediate Sta-
tions.
- 12 P. M., WAY, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
- 5-00 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, for Dunkirk, Buf-
falo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The Train on
Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to
Dunkirk.
- 6-00 P. M., EXPRRESS, for Dunkirk and principal Sta-
tions.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

EMERSON AND SILVER,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

PRESENTATION & REGULATION SWORDS,

New York Agents:—Messrs. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY &

GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden Lane.

Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Particular attention paid to **PRESENTATION
SWORDS**, of new patterns, unsurpassed in richness
and design. BLADES or SCABBARDS ornamented with
Camp or Battle Scenes, or correct Likenesses from
Photographs, put up in rosewood, mahogany, ebony,
or any other fancy wood; cases lined with velvet, with
rosette on top for Belts, Gloves, &c. All kinds of REG-
ULATION SWORDS on hand and made to order.
We manufacture every part of our goods within our
own establishment, and warrant our Swords to stand
Government proof. We have made over 50,000 Swords
for Government. **EMERSON & SILVER.**

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME, GEO. W. MCLEAM,

ELIHA RIGGS, W. A. SLINGERLAND.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOWDOIN SQUARE,

and

TREMONT HOUSE,

cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, BOSTON.
The most centrally located First Class Hotels in
this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the
Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thor-
ough manner, and for luxurious comfort and sumptu-
ous living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr.
Faran Stevens having retired from active business,
they are now under the superintendence of
BINGHAM, WRISLEY & CO.

BENT & BUSH,

MILITARY GOODS,

COR. COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

BOSTON.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every de-
scription of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts,
Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword-knots, Embroidered
Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every varie-
ty of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments.
Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are
respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.

TWO SPLENDID SWORDS, contributed by
TIFFANY & CO., to be awarded by the popular
voice.—These awards will be presented by the FAIR:
One to the General, and the other to the Naval Of-
ficer designated by a plurality of subscription, at One
Dollar each. The Books of Registry are open to
both sexes and all ages. Persons out of New York
wishing to express their preference for any of our
Naval or Military Heroes in this charitable manner,
are requested to remit to the subscribers, who will
guarantee the disposition of the money and the vote;
one vote for every dollar remitted.
TIFFANY & CO., New York City.

JAMES S. SMITH,

Nos. 15 Dutch-st., 564 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

BEAUFORT, S. C., and VICKSBURG, Miss.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs,

Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at

short notice.

Sole manufacturers of James S. Smith's Patent

Metallic Shoulder Straps, in imitation of embroidery.

Trade Supplied.

Scranton & Co.,

No. 130 Atlantic street (cor. Henry).

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

Also Officers' Mess Stores put up for the Navy, in

the best style and at the lowest prices.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn for Guinness' Celebrated

DUBLIN PORTER. Also, William Younger & Co.'s

SCOTCH ALES.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,

CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER,

334 & 335 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND HANDS.

SELPHO'S PATENT LEG AND ARM.

Patented 1866-7. Established 24 years.

WM. SELPHO, Patentee and Inventor,

315 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Hereafter we will send, post-paid, any of our

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

ordered by soldiers for themselves or friends, giving

an Album of the full value of the money sent.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior

to all others in beauty and durability, and range in

price from 50 cents to \$5.00.

Our catalogue of

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

now embraces about 5,000 copies of the Army and

Navy, Statesmen, Actors, copies of works of art, &c.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

STEREOSCOPIES AND STEREOSCOPIO

VIEWS.

Our assortment of these is very extensive, includ-
ing a great variety of views of the present war. Cat-
alogue sent on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
801 Broadway, New York,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of
the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts,
Shoulder-straps, Epauettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-
caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment
of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-bbl. Shot
Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.
Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors,
Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's
Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the
"Uniform of U. S. Navy."

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY-STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

on hand and made to order.

STAFF, FIELD and LINE OFFICERS'

Swords,	Sashes,	Belts,
Passants,	Embroideries,	Epauettes,
Hats,	Caps,	Spurs, &c., &c.

COLT'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

NAVY AND MARINE OFFICERS'

Swords,	Belts,	Chapeaus,
Laces,	Caps,	Embroideries, &c., &c.

REGIMENTAL and NATIONAL FLAGS, GUIDONS,
STANDARDS, &c., &c.

E. OWEN & SON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL

MERCHANT TAILORS,

212 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

bet. 14th and 15th Sts.,

E. OWEN. } WASHINGTON, D. C.

WRITING AND SEWING CASES.

Hathaway's patent is an indispensable article for the
soldier's knap-sack, comprising, in a small compass, Pa-
per, Envelopes, Inkstand, Pens, Writing Board, and a
full assortment of Sewing Materials. Twenty thousand
have already been sold. For sale at wholesale or retail
by

JOHN M. WHITEMORE & CO.,

114 Washington-st., Boston.

Send for a descriptive circular.

NEW YORK MANUFACTORY OF

MILITARY GOODS.

SEEBASS BROTHERS,

No. 17 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The cheapest place for

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, HAT CORDS AND

EMBROIDERIES.

Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders

promptly.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

C. ROBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Line, Non-Commissioned, Field,
Navy, Medical Paymasters', Chaplains', and General
Officers' United States Regulation Swords, Belts and
Sashes. Also, U. S. Regulation Cavalry and Artillery
Sabres, &c., &c.

BLODGET, BROWN & CO.,

Agents, 83 Beekman street, New York. All the above

arms are made from Patterns in the United States

Ordnance Department, and guaranteed to stand

United States Government test.

SOLDIERS' MONEY BELTS!

Just Out!

A New, Light, Durable and Elegant

SOLDIERS' MONEY BELT,

With Compartments for

GREENBACKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS

With one of these Belts the Soldier can carry his

Money, his Letters, and Pictures of his friends at

home, without any danger of losing or soiling them.

The Belt buckles around the waist, between the un-
der and over shirt.

You can find them at any Tailor's Shop, Gent's

Furnishing Store, Fancy Store, Gun and Pistol Store,

and of all Butlers.

Be sure and call for Howard's Pattern.

HOWARD BELT CO., 436 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, April 13, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more FULL Coupons,

or twenty (20) or more FRACTIONAL Coupons of the

"Loan of 1862," maturing on the first proximo, are

requested to hand them in with SEPARATE Schedules.

Holders complying with the above request will have

their Coupons examined in the order in which they

are received, and checks given for them on the 30th

instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the

examination can be completed.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon applica-
tion at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

MILITARY GOODS.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

63 Walker street, near Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Military

Goods. Fatigue Caps, Presentation Swords, Sashes,

Belts, Shoulder Straps, and Officers' Haversacks con-
stantly on hand.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 and 872

Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready in-
stantly, only \$1.75 (all letters, A to Z.)

STADERMANN & SHAPTER,

292 BROADWAY, cor. READE STREET,

NEW YORK,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

MILITARY GOODS.

Sashes,	Military Buttons,
Genuine Solingen Swords,	Gold Epauettes,
Extrafine Presentation Swords,	Gold Embroideries,
Extrafine Presentation Belts,	Shoulder Straps,
Hat and Cap Ornaments,	Hat Cords,
Plumes,	Haversacks,
	Fine Silver-plated Swords.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind

Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ilion, New York

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS,

United States 7-30 Treasury Notes

United States Coupons of 1861,

United States Certificates of Indebtedness.

Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts

of Europe and Northern Cities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York

exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE,